THE CRISIS

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Conducted by

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, Business Manager

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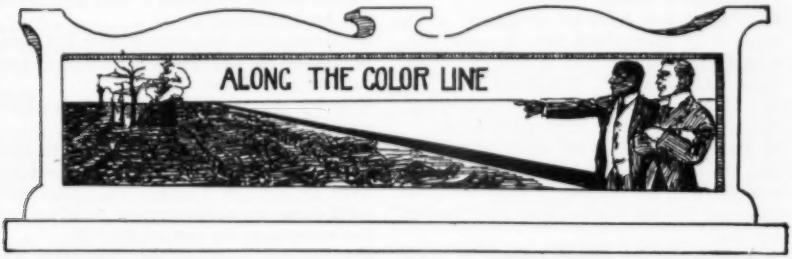
Vol. 9 —No. 1 NOVEMBER, 1914 Whole No. 49



MUSIC AND ART

MR. RICHARD B. HARRISON gave a series of recitals in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. His programs included scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," "Julius Cæsar," "Macbeth," and "Damon and Pythias."

¶ The Music School Settlement for Colored People, formerly at 257 West 134th St., New York, has removed to larger quarters at 4 and 6 West 131st Street. J. Rosamond Johnson, the well-known composer, is general supervisor and there is room for 500 students.

¶ The choir of the Towne Avenue A. M. E. Church of Los Angeles, Cal., gave in September their third annual recital. The supplemented chorus of 150 voices, drawn from several of the church choirs of the city, was assisted by an orchestra of 13 instruments with pipe organ and piano. This choir and the baritone, Mr. Emanuel Hall, are said to be in constant demand by both white and colored religious organizations in and about the city of Los Angeles. Mr. William M. Bynum is the director and Mr. Elmer C. Bartlett, organist.

¶ On Wednesday night, August 26th, a pantomime and poses were given before a large audience at St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Washington, Pa. The undoubted artistic and financial success of the entertainment was due to the management of Mrs. E. R. Butler, wife of the pastor of the St. Paul A. M. E. Church. Mrs. Butler secured the services of Miss Hallie Q. Brown for the training of 32 young women who took part in the entertainment.

¶ During the month of August in the auditorium of the Arizona School of Music at Phoenix, Ariz., a company composed of colored amateur players assisted by pupils of the U. S. Indian School, gave an interesting performance of Shakespeare's Richard III. before a large mixed audience. The Arizona *Gazette* says of the performance: "The performers were letter perfect in their several parts and rendered the difficult lines with dignity and a large measure of appreciation, and the keen understanding of the play was a credit to performers and audience alike. The leading role was acceptably filled by James H. Robinson, who staged the play and conducted the rehearsals."

¶ The Music Department of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, has secured the services of Carl Diton as director of music. Mr. Diton will have charge of one of the best music schools of the southwest, the faculty of which comprises five teachers representing New England Conservatory, Oberlin Conservatory, Wiley and Fisk Universities. Mr. Diton is well known as a pianist in the East.

¶ Mme. Viola Spikes-Kitchen, a pianist of Los Angeles, Cal., gave a piano recital at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Dallas, Texas, on September 29th.

¶ The Saxaphone Trio, composed of three colored young men of Lexington, Ky., was one of two dance orchestras engaged to play for the Louisville Hop Club, an exclusive social club of Louisville, Ky., at their dance given on September 11th. The second orchestra, composed of seven pieces from the Majestic Theatre, was to play alternately

with the Trio. After the first numbers of the program, a general demand was made for Goodwin's Saxaphone Trio alone, to the retirement of the white orchestra. The Saxaphone Trio was engaged later for the coming Christmas dance.

¶ "Burkes and Arbuckle Company" is the name of an enterprising firm of music publishers, composed of colored men of Boston, Mass. An anthem "I Will Extol Thee," by Mrs. Lillian Irene Harding of Cambridge, Mass., is one of their latest publications.

¶ Mr. Sidney Woodward, tenor, of Atlanta, Ga., one of the foremost singers of the race, was heard in an interesting song recital at Ebenezer Church, Boston, Mass., on September 23d.

¶ Miss C. Delpha Boger, teacher of music of the State College, Orangeburg, S. C., was heard both in recital and private musicales in Boston, Mass., during the summer months. Miss Boger possesses a voice which gives much pleasure and is a singer of rich imagination and understanding.

SOCIAL UPLIFT

MR. CHARLES EDW. RUSSELL'S book on Wendell Phillips has been delayed on account of his absence in Europe. The publisher expects to issue it in January.

¶ St. Mark's M. E. Church, N. Y. C., has dedicated a new $50,000 parish house. This house will provide baths, billiard rooms and quarters for the pastor's family.

¶ The Governor of Virginia has designated a bank to hold the $55,000 appropriation made by Congress for an emancipation exposition. The exposition will be held at Fort Lee and will be chiefly agricultural.

¶ The Oklahoma State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met at El Reno. Mrs. Judith Horton of Guthrie was elected president and Mrs. Sadie E. Carey of Guthrie, chairman of the executive board. The retiring president was presented with a memorial and made permanent chairman of a legislative committee which is pushing a bill to establish a reformatory for colored children in the state.

¶ The baseball team of the 25th infantry has won the inter-regimental baseball pennant at Schofield Barracks, Hawaiia.

¶ Kansas City has a federation of colored charity with a white and colored board which is to raise $7,500 a year for charitable work.

¶ The Wissahickon School Club, a colored organization of Philadelphia, has been successful in athletics, beating the Germantown Boys' Club, a white organization, and one of the largest of its kind. The colored boys won 16 medals, 4 running suits, 1 gold watch and 4 silver cups.

¶ Indianapolis has one colored fire company, No. 16, established at Ashland Avenue and 16th Street.

¶ A new colored business directory of Philadelphia has been published.

¶ The Association for the care of Colored Orphans of Philadelphia, has purchased five acres of land at Cheney, Pa. They will build there an administration building and two cottages at the cost of $35,508.

¶ A colored neighborhood association was formed in New York at a recent meeting in the Harlem branch of the Public Library. This association is the first of a series that will be launched later, through different parts of the city.

¶ As soon as a suitable farm site is selected the Mercy Hospital for colored people will be moved from Philadelphia into the country where the facilities for outdoor treatment will be much greater. This hospital will have an entire colored corps.

¶ Mrs. Herman Goller, a white woman of Philadelphia, inherited $60,000 from her father who made this money on a tobacco plantation in the South with colored laborers chiefly. He stipulated in his will that she should use the money for the uplift of colored people and, in order to do this, she is building houses in good neighborhoods and renting or selling to colored people. She recently rented a $7,500.00 house in a white neighborhood to a well-known colored family. The neighbors are very indignant.

¶ The report of the two colored branch libraries in Louisville, Ky., shows that 85,985 volumes were circulated during the past year, an increase of 13,763 over last year. Two hundred and ninety meetings were held in the assembly room.

¶ The colored people of Harlem are beginning to protest again against the license allowed to certain dens of vice in their midst. A deputation has waited on the police and one thorough raid by the police has been made.

¶ A colored porter by his coolness during a fire in the subway in New York City was the means of saving the lives of more than one hundred panic stricken passengers. He

stood his ground calmly and directed them to safety.

¶ Mr. Charles Burroughs announces a recital of poetry and verse of contemporary American and British authors at the Berkeley Theatre, New York City, on November 6th. The program will include examples of the work of Robert Service, Henry Van Dyke, Alfred Noyes, Madison Cawein, and others.

¶ Miss May Miller, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University, won first prize for the best essay and drawing on "Animal Pets" offered by the Washington *Post*. This contest was open to all persons under seventeen years of age. Miss Irene Miller, a younger daughter, won the prize for the first correct answer to the puzzle published in the Children's Number of THE CRISIS.

The answers were:

WORD SQUARE:
Card
Aria
Rill
Dale

RHYMED ENIGMA:
Douglass

CHARADE:
Night mare

NUMERICAL ENIGMA:
Make hay while the sun shines.

A half dozen other correct answers were received but Miss Miller's was the first.

ECONOMICS

THE Savannah *Tribune* has published a thirtieth anniversary edition of 32 pages giving an excellent history of the colored churches, schools and fraternal orders in the city.

¶ A colored broker in Baltimore estimates that the colored people of that city own property worth between seven and ten millions.

¶ The Pioneer Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia has increased its investment assets in the last ten years from $27,563 to $71,805.

¶ Various colored commercial enterprises in Mississippi are in financial difficulties, among them the bank in the colored town of Mound Bayou which has closed its doors.

EDUCATION

THE city of Atlanta has abolished the double session in the white schools but the colored schools still have two sessions a day and even then cannot accomodate the pupils.

¶ The Jeanes' Fund co-operated last year with 118 county school superintendents in 12 states. The supervising teachers visited 2,853 schools and raised $65,413.

¶ A new public school for colored children, valued at $100,000, was opened in Savannah, Ga., on October 1.

¶ John Henry Lewis received the M. A. degree at the summer convocation of Chicago University. Mr. Lewis graduated from Yale in the spring.

¶ Colored people of Caroline County, Va., have built three two-room graded schools, costing $1,200 each, and one three-room school, costing $1,800, in the past two years. At present they are constructing two schools worth $1,200 and one worth $2,500. Six of these schools will receive $22 from the state and the seventh $100.

¶ The Mother Superior of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament has opened a parochial school in the Harlem district of New York City, which will accommodate 360 colored boys and girls. The Mother Superior was formerly Miss Katherine Drexel, daughter of the Philadelphia banker. She has founded sixteen schools for Negroes and Indians.

¶ The boys' dormitory of Miles Memorial College in Birmingham, Ala., was recently destroyed by fire.

MEETINGS

THE Biennial Movable Committee of the Odd Fellows met in Boston during the week of September 13. Edward H. Morris was re-elected Grand Master. The parade, which was the largest of its kind ever given by colored people in Boston, was participated in by 6,000 men, the majority of whom were in uniform.

¶ The colored Baptists of Iowa and Nebraska held their annual convention in September at Des Moines.

¶ Colored fairs were held in many parts of the South during October.

¶ The City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met in Chicago. There were 275 women representing 52 clubs. They voted to join the United Charities.

¶ At a meeting of the Equal Rights Convention in New York Mr. J. E. Spingarn said: "I am tired unto death of hearing some of your leaders repeat that you have

bothered too much about rights and too little about duties. This sharp distinction between rights and duties is an illusion; for how can you perform any duty without its corresponding privileges? How can you perform the duties of a citizen for example, unless you have the right to perform them? No, we believe in the rights of all men, and by 'rights' we mean that combination of privilege and obligation which makes up the rounded life of citizens and of men."

CHURCH

THE National Baptist Convention had a stormy time in Philadelphia but seems after all to have made progress. The Home Mission Board was separated from the Publishing Board and placed under Dr. Joseph A. Booker, of Little Rock, Ark. The Publishing Board under Dr. R. H. Boyd was brought into closer connection with the National Convention by being placed under a committee. Finally the crying evil of electing the president of the Convention by acclamation without giving the delegates a chance to vote is to be done away with after this year.

¶ The thirtieth annual conference of (Episcopal) Church Workers among Colored People was held in New York City, with a number of delegates from various parts of the country.

¶ The Provident Baptist Church of Los Angeles, under the Pastorfate of the Rev. Alfred C. Williams, has bought a new edifice which will be an institutional church.

¶ The First Calvary Baptist Church of Norfolk, Va., is doing notable work in social uplift among the colored people.

¶ The St. James Colored Presbyterian Church of New York City has broken ground for the erection of a $63,000 edifice on West 137th Street. It is planned to have a gymnasium, and a roof garden.

¶ The colored women of the Baptist Church raised last year $19,471 for the training school at Washington. Local societies raised $17,087 for state missions and education, making $36,558 for the year.

POLITICS

IN the recent primary of the Republican party in Chicago two colored men, Major R. R. Jackson and A. H. Roberts, were nominated for the legislature.

¶ Mr. Caveness of El Paso, Texas, has been appointed on the Grand Jury of that county.

¶ Two hundred colored men met in Birmingham to protest against their exclusion from the councils of the Republican party.

¶ Mrs. Mary C. Byron, a juvenile court worker in Chicago, has been sent by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to campaign among the colored people of Missouri on behalf of the 13th amendment, the amendment which would bring about suffrage in that state. Mrs. Byron is the only colored organizer sent into any of the seven campaign states by the women suffragists.

PERSONAL

MR. GEORGE F. BETTS, for 50 years head waiter at Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass., died recently. He was perhaps the best known man in his profession.

¶ William E. Scott the colored artist of Indianapolis won the grand prize for a painting at the Indiana State Fair, and also a third prize and a prize for general excellence.

¶ Major C. A. Fleetwood of Washington, D. C., is dead. He was a veteran of the civil war and well known in social circles.

¶ Dr. W. R. Pettiford, founder and president of the oldest Negro bank in America, died recently.

¶ Lieut.-Col. Allen Allensworth of California was recently killed by a motor cycle. He was a former chaplain in the U. S. army.

¶ Isaac Fisher, editor of the *Negro Farmer*, published at Tuskegee Institute, has made a remarkable record in the winning of prizes for tersely and pointedly-put comments on various topics. His last exploit was the taking of a prize of $500 offered by *Everybody's Magazine* for an essay on "What We've Learned About Rum." There were 9,000 competitors, including Congressman Hobson of Alabama.

¶ David H. Clarke who was accidently killed in the Canal Zone was a prominent member of various colored orders.

¶ John Woodson, a colored man, has been appointed to the New York Fire Department and assigned to duty in Brooklyn.

FOREIGN

THE South African natives in an appeal to the English Parliament show in an astonishing way the confiscation of their land

by the English. They say that in the Union of South Africa 1,250,000 whites own 264,000,000 acres of land, while the 4,500,000 natives have only 21,000,000 acres.

¶ Because of the scarcity of colored teachers in the Transvaal, South Africa, a number of the colored schools have had to close. Almost nothing is done for the training of teachers in that state.

THE GHETTO

BY a decision of the court the Richmond, Va., colored ghetto has been slightly enlarged by the inclusion of North Fifth Street.

¶ Some white people in Cincinnati have been greatly incensed because a capable and intelligent colored woman was temporarily made a teacher of white deaf mutes.

¶ An attempt to segregate Miss Adelaide Cook, grand daughter of the late John F. Cook of Washington, D. C., and another colored girl, in the girls' dormitory at Cornell led to an appeal to the N. A. A. C. P. President Schurman assures us that exact justice will be done.

¶ The 24th infantry of the U. S. Army is stationed at Corregidor, P. I. They have recently built a post exchange but contrary to custom not a single one of the enlisted men has been given employment in the exchange.

¶ The Pullman Company has filed a statement with the railway commission of California, declaring that the average wages of the porters is $32.85 a month. It goes on to declare: "In no business does the employer pay his or its employees more than is demanded nor more than would be necessary to secure other equally competent persons for the work. There is no demand by the sleeping car employees of this company that their pay be increased, and it is not believed that an increase of wages, or prohibition of tips, or either or both, would materially lessen the tips given to porters by the traveling public."

¶ Mrs. A. M. Sweet, a white resident of Philadelphia, has asked Court No. 1 for an injunction against the Citizens Republican Club. This club is a well known colored organization whose home is next door to Mrs. Sweet's house. She has asked that the club be declared an "unbearable nuisance."

¶ A white minister was scheduled to preach at a colored church in Hanover, Va., but his congregation objected and he gave up the appointment.

¶ A Negro Morals Commission of Minneapolis, Minn., has been trying in vain to have two low dives closed where vicious colored people are allowed to congregate.

¶ White people of Louisville, Ky., have asked the Board of Park Commissioners to have the lawn tennis courts in Shawnee Park now used by colored people closed.

THE COURTS

ANOTHER test of the Baltimore segregation law will be made in the courts on account of a Jew who has moved into Etting Street where there are no white inhabitants.

¶ In Philadelphia the manager of a moving picture show on Columbia Ave., together with his special officer and chief usher ejected and seriously injured Miss Madeline Davis last March because she refused to take a special seat. The case was carried to court and recently each of the defendants was fined $50 and costs. Judge Bonniwell said to the culprits, "I am ashamed to class you as men."

¶ The segregation ordinances of Virginia are before the Supreme Court of that state.

¶ The Supreme Court of Virginia has decided that it is not a slander to call a white man a Negro.

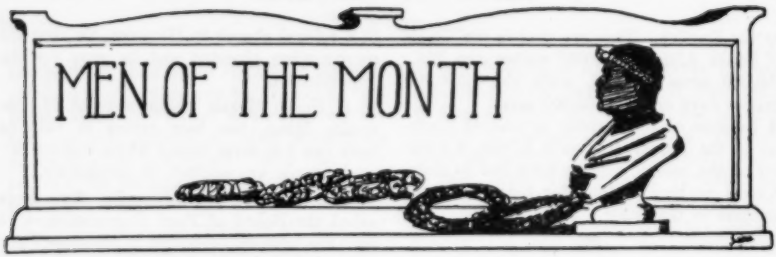
¶ The Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided that the four Johnson children cannot attend the white schools of Wilson County because they have one-sixteenth of Negro blood.

CRIME

DURING the month of September there has been one Negro lynched: Nathan Brown hung by a mob for alleged murder in Rochelle, Ga.

¶ Lawrence Avery was killed September 21 at Columbus, Ohio, while in company with Mrs. Ida Hoolihan. Mrs. Hoolihan accused two unknown colored men and the police immediately arrested W. H. Deonsbuy. Since Avery's death the woman has confessed that he was killed by her husband.

¶ A colored bishop and several colored men of prominence accused of arson at Asheville, N. C., have been promptly acquitted by the court.



A COLLEGE PRESIDENT

THE promotion of Professor John M. Gandy to the presidency of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute is a merited distinction and marks the inevitable rise of the hard student and energetic worker. President Gandy began his education in his native state, Mississippi, and later spent two years in the preparatory school at Oberlin College. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Fisk University in 1898, and through further study won the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1901. He studied in the Columbia University Summer School in 1905 and did seven years of home study work in philosophy and education under the direction of the Illinois Wesleyan University.

Becoming a teacher in the state school of Virginia when college courses were offered he was for three years Professor of Latin and Greek, and when the collegiate department was eliminated became Professor of Education, in which capacity he served three years. During the entire period of his connection with the school Professor Gandy has been active in every phase of educational work in the state and he is personally known to a larger number of Virginia citizens than is any other man connected with the school. For some years and until recently he was instructor in two Summer Normal Schools of the state; he organized the teachers of his own county into a Teachers' Association and was the first president of the organization; he was influential in organizing the educational forces in several counties and in securing industrial supervisors; he has been interested in the organization of Farmers' Conferences and was the founder of the Conference in Chesterfield County; he has kept active the intellectual life among his fellow teachers at the State Normal School through a Teachers' Reading Circle in which he was the moving spirit; for two years he was president of the State Teachers' Association.

Perhaps Professor Gandy is most widely known for his work as executive secretary of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia. Working with the president of this organization, Major R. R. Moton of Hampton Institute, he has for two years been the most effective force in the state, among Negroes, for creating and promoting a general interest in education, for improving health conditions through education, for securing co-operation among farmers, and for waging a campaign for better homes and better morals. This work carried him into every section of the state and served largely to qualify him for his new responsibilities. President Gandy's broad formal prepara-

PRESIDENT J. M. GANDY

DR. M. B. LUCAS

SERGEANT WILLIAM PAYNE

tion, extensive experience, full knowledge of educational conditions and needs in Virginia, remarkable constructive ability, and large following among all classes of people of the state combine to make his selection to fill the place to which he has been called a happy one.

A WOMAN PHYSICIAN

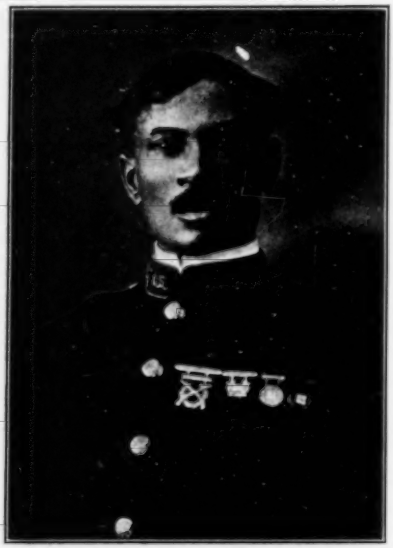
MRS. MARIE B. LUCAS, M.D., from the Howard University Medical College, class 1914, has been announced by the District of Columbia Board of Medical Examiners as having passed with credit the examination held by them last month for license to practice medicine in the District. There is probably no graduate of this year's classes of Howard in whom the people of Washington are more deeply or more lovingly interested than in this rare example of true and courageous womanhood.

Dr. Lucas was formerly a Washington public school teacher. She has the distinction of being the only woman to graduate from the Medical Department this year. Her record during the four years' course was among the highest; and last year she was awarded the Perry prize in pediatrics. She is the wife of M. Grant Lucas, Principal of the Bruce School, Washington. Their only son, Frank V. Lucas, has been promoted to the third-year class of the M Street High School.

THREE CAPTAINS OF VOLUNTEERS

ON May 25, 1914, a Board of Examiners, consisting of five United States Army Officers met at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and examined four soldiers of the 10th United States Cavalry for the office of Captain of United States Volunteers.

The examination extended over a period of thirteen days, consisting of arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, army regulations, guard manual, field service regulations, topography, military law, international law, infantry drill regulations, cavalry drill regulations, hippology, manual of court-martial, military appearance and bearing, and general fitness for the position of Captain of Volunteers. All of the candidates passed good examinations, making a general average above 80 per cent. The names of the candidates are as follows: Sergeant Major E. P. Frierson and Com-

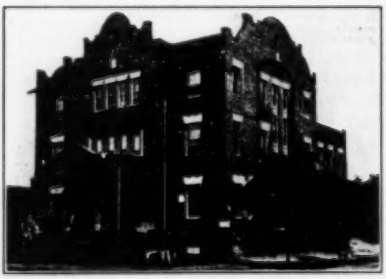


SERGEANT E. P. FRIERSON

SERGEANT W. W. THOMPSON

missary Sergeant W. W. Thompson, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry; Quartermaster Sergeant William Payne, Quartermaster Corps, and Ordinance Sergeant Stephen T. Bandy, U. S. Army. All of these except the last one were colored.

Sergeant Major Frierson is a veteran of the 10th Cavalry, having been in the service over twenty-two years and enjoys the highest confidence of his superior officers as a non-commissioned officer. He is capable, trustworthy, neat, competent and has a thorough knowledge of administrative functions of a regiment.



COLORED Y. M. C. A., COLUMBUS, GA.
(SEE PAGE 33)

THE PHILADELPHIA COLORED Y. M. C. A. COST $110,000 (SEE PAGE 33)

THE WORLD WAR

THE COLOR LINE

The *Northern Budget* of Troy, N. Y., says:

"'Colored Help Wanted.' It is not too much to say that the various warring nations of Europe have hung out this sign. All the principal nations engaged in the war have foreign colonies, and it is not to be wondered at that the suggestion was made at home that it would be well to save as many native subjects as possible and to put into the war such of the colonies as were available."

This has brought the inevitable color prejudice to the fore. The German Ambassador has announced to the United States that he is "unconditionally opposed" to the use of colored troops. The New York *World* replies:

"This is a curious prejudice on the part of the diplomatic representative of a Government that is seeking to bring Turkey into the conflict and trying to persuade the Turk to instigate a 'holy war' in Egypt and India against all non-Mohammedans.

"When Germany went to war with the British Empire she must have expected to fight the British Empire, and not merely a selected part of the population the color of whose skin happened to meet the approval of Berlin.

"It is natural enough that Great Britain should bring up her Indian troops, who, by the way, are as completely identified with the Aryan race as the Prussians. But no matter what their race may be, they are part of the empire and part of Great Britain's regular military power.

"If Germany were at war with the United States her troops would have to meet our Negro cavalry, than whom there are no better soldiers in uniform.

"German denunciation of the Indian troops is as futile as German denunciation of the Japanese as "yellow-bellies." It is too late to draw the color line in war. That line was erased more than fifty years ago by Abraham Lincoln in that noble letter to the Springfield Convention: 'And there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clenched teeth and steady eye and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation.'"

The Aga Kahn spiritual head of many million East Indians declares as a reason for the Indians lack of sympathy with Germany:

"Many of my fellow-countrymen have been in Africa and seen the German administration in the east and southwest African colonies. They know what the Germanization of India would mean, and they know, too, that if England were driven out of India, Germany, should she be successful in this war, would step in."

Perhaps the most cutting criticism of the American attitude came from the Turkish Ambassador in defending his country from the charges of cruelty and barbarism. He said:

"Since a large number of American papers are siding with Great Britain and France in this affair, I will permit myself to say that the thought of the lynchings which occur daily in the United States and the memory of the 'water cures' in the Philippines should make them chary of attacking Turkey in connection with acts of savagery committed by her under provocation, compared with which the economic competition of an Italian, or the sniping of a Filipino, or even the outrage of a Negro are as nothing."

This statement has annoyed both the President and Mr. Hearst's Chicago *Examinar*. The latter says:

"That Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, should abandon Washington after likening our occasional lynchings to the

reign of terror in the Turkish Balkans is a fortunate ending to that incident."

But the *Independent* acknowledges our guilt:

"That this is a barbarous country, in spots is undeniable when we learn that in 1913 as many as 79 colored men and women were killed by mobs, lynched without trial. The crimes charged against them were various, some serious, others trivial. Some of the victims were doubtless innocent. The figures prove a shocking degree of barbarism to exist with us; and the only relief we find is that there is a pretty steady decrease in the number. In 1892 there were 155 lynched, and 154 the next year. At this rate of decrease we may be quite civilized 20 years from now. There have been only 22 lynchings in the first six months of the present year."

And the Boston *Traveler and Evening Herald* adds:

"Here is a record of atrocities for which we venture to say no parallel can be found in any of the 'barbarous' nations now at war, and compared with which the atrocities charged against the German soldiers would appear for the most part as trifling indiscretions incident to the heat of war.

"Before we throw any more stones at the Germans, let us be sure we are not living in a glass house. If war is what Sherman said it was, it is natural to expect a few human devils in an army of three or four millions of men engaged in deadly conflict; but who would expect to find mobs of human devils at work in times of peace at the very feet of Liberty Enlightening the World?

"Meantime, we should like to direct the attention of Mr. Wilson and the southern gentlemen who sit in the saddle at Washington to this paragraph from an address to the people of the United States issued by our colored brethren at their recent convention in New York City:

" 'Let the American people, and especially the President, in view of the bloody war of all Europe and the probable grant of freedom to Ireland and suffrage to women, freedom to the Poles and Finns and relief from segregation and political disabilities for the Jews, induced by the needs of warring nations, remember that TWELVE MILLION NATIVE CITIZENS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE WORSE PROSCRIBED THAN THOSE OF EUROPE. We appeal to President Wilson to free colored Americans from Jim-Crow cars, disfranchisement, lynching and segregation, especially under the federal government at the federal capital, now, rather than await some awful war here.' "

Even the New Orleans *Item* is getting a bit peeved and says:

"Several recent lynchings in Mississippi and Louisiana give evidences of a savagery beyond excuse."

The Des Moines (Ia.) *Register and Leader* publishes a letter in which the writer says:

"Andersonville was simply a demonstration of the fiendishness that existed in all of that part of the country known as 'the south,' and engendered by three centuries of the institution of slavery, and which exists to-day in somewhat less degree. But a few months since the writer had occasion to take a seventeen-mile ride in a 'mail hack' in 'border state,' in a county where no Negro is allowed to 'alight.' In course of the ride there was a discussion of the Negro question, in which I asked what would be done in case a respectable, educated Negro with good character should buy a farm in that county and move in. The only other passenger said, 'Damm him, we would lynch him before mo'nin.' The driver, who was son of a 'county judge,' said, 'We would strip him, tie him to a tree, slit his skin into strips one inch wide, take off one at a time, and then pile brush about him and fire it.' This is but a late day expression of the same civilization that was responsible for Andersonville and was not war."

Mr. Stansberry Boyce, Washington, D. C., sends us these notes on the war:

"Leopold left a legacy to be paid by the Belgians for the inhuman slaughter and mutilations of the inoffensive inhabitants of Congo in his greed for rubber.

"Esconced far to the North of Europe it might never have been the opportunity of any future African king to enforce payment but God moves in a mysterious way and the Belgians now know what it is to murder a harmless people at their own firesides.

"Will the Canadians refuse to fight alongside the East Indian whom they would not acknowledge as a part of the human family and were forbidden to enter Canada as also were the West Indian Negroes?

"The Africans and their descendants in America have proven to the world that they do not lack courage and military ardor. This the French have recognized by enlisting

them in their present struggle. We hope for the sake of the Africans that they will give a good account of themselves, but the colored race is like the Irish who are invincible in fighting for other nations but not for themselves."

SEGREGATION

B. T. WASHINGTON'S ADVICE

Mr. Booker Washington's endeavor to induce colored people to stop fighting segregation ordinances has brought bitter retorts from colored papers. The Columbian *Herald* of Louisville, Ky., calls it "obsequious doctrine" and says:

"When Booker Washington advises the delegates to the Negro Business League to cease fighting segregation laws and to devote themselves to acquiring wealth and intelligence, he was simply advocating his propaganda which he has been preaching for the past quarter of a century, viz., 'The line of the least resistance,' or to state it more accurately, 'no resistance at all.'

"It is this obsequious doctrine that has resulted in growing up a generation of moral cowards among the Negroes of this country. This teaching of his has brought about a condition of economic serfage that has well nigh sapped all the manhood and darkened the hopes and stiffened the ennobling aspirations of the Negroes for fifty years. It is to be very much regretted that a man of such commanding opportunity and wide influence in his day and generation should be so servile and spineless in his teachings.

"It is this very damaging doctrine that has brought about the unbearable and humiliating conditions of jim crowism, disfranchisement and segregation, which may be regarded as 'the unkindest of all.'"

The Louisville *News* says:

"It is inconceivable that one who occupies so prominent a position in the Afro-American world should so far forget his position and his dignity as to urge his race to cease protesting against the most cowardly and humiliating legislation in the land.

"If is safe to say that segregation has many champions even among our race, but almost without exception they are to be found among the element where there is the least intelligence and where there is an inherent fear of opposing anything the white man chooses to do. But here we are smitten from an unexpected quarter; a recognized leader of his race, an educator, tells us to forget our manhood; to forget the sacred and inalienable rights of political and personal liberty and to passively submit to the humiliation of being pushed aside as though we are a race of lepers, because we would seek cleaner and healthier neighborhoods in which to live.

"To submit to a degradation without serious objection is worse than cowardly; it is unmanly and ignoble and any race that would do so without exhausting every means of moral and legal protest is unworthy of the name of civilized. Segregation is wrong, wrong in principle and fact; and, if Dr. Washington believes it is wrong, as we think he does, it is to be deeply regretted that he lacks the moral stamina to say so.

"It is obvious even to the friends and supporters of Dr. Washington, that if he is quoted accurately, he cannot in the future be regarded as being in sympathy with the Afro-American who places his self-respect and manhood above everything else, and who is not willing to sacrifice either for the sake of living on more congenial terms with his white brother."

In striking contrast to Mr. Washington's advice the Rev. Quincy Ewing, a white southern minister of Mississippi, lays bare the whole inner meaning of segregation and "Jim-Crow" legislation.

"Consider further that, while no Negro, no matter what his occupation, or personal refinement, or intellectual culture, or moral character, is allowed to travel in a pullman car between state lines, or to enter as a guest at hotel patronized by white people, the blackest of Negro nurses and valets are given food and shelter in all first-class hotels, and occasion neither disgust nor surprise in the Pullman cars. Here again the heart of the race problem is laid bare. The black nurse with a white baby in her arms, the black valet looking after the comfort of a white invalid, have the *label of their inferiority conspicuously upon them;* they understand themselves, and everybody understand them, to be *servants, enjoying certain privileges for the sake of the person served.* Almost anything the Negro may do in the South, and anywhere he may go, provided the manner of his doing and his going is that *of an inferior.* Such is the premium put upon his inferiority; such his inducement to maintain it."

A correspondent writes us:

"Booker T. Washington's advice to the Negroes concerning the Segregation Laws, is like advising the poor downtrodden Negro not to even try to get out of the hole he is in, but make the hole bigger and live in it."

The Cleveland *Gazette* says:

"The race can produce a dozen 'big, definite pieces of constructive work,' get education, religion, money, etc., and Dr. Washington and every one else knows that 'race prejudice'—segregation and other forms of racial discrimination—will NOT disappear in any appreciable degree. If we want our rights and proper treatment, we must fight for them just as every other race in the history of the world, worthy of them, has to do. It is the height of folly and positively silly for any one to preach any other 'doctrine.' Of course, the prejudiced South and its northern sympathizers will 'pat Dr. Washington on the back,' continue to make his trips for his school, throughout the country, profitable, and to try to make our people accept him as our national leader, just as long as he continues to preach his infamous 'doctrine of surrender' and endeavor to make us 'ground arms' in the effort to enforce our rights, under the law; but are we fools enough to do so? We hope not. It is little less than an outrage for him to give that advice to the League, and make such a talk as that at Philadelphia, with our people in Louisville, Ky., and several other points in the South, and the North, too, fighting desperately against segregation and kindred evils. Dr. Washington has done more by such talks to promote disfranchisement, 'jim-crow' street and railroad cars and segregation in the South, and dozens of kinds of racial discrimination in public places, in the North, than almost all other agencies against us combined. Nothing is so dangerous as the enemy within. It is high time that the manly, among our educated and leading men and women, were speaking out in the open and ceasing their cowardly sulking for fear of personal harm. Slowly but surely is the 'doctrine of surrender' taking hold of our masses, making a cowardly, hopeless mass of humanity that are anything but the MEN and WOMEN Douglass, Langston, Lynch, Bruce, Garrison, Phillips, Lovejoy, and the host of others, most of whom have gone, worked and fought so long for.

As a matter of fact tremendous pressure is put upon Mr. Washington by the white South. Whenever for a moment he tries to stand up for the rights of his race the white South proceeds to hammer at him. When, for instance, he recently made a very mild appeal for better accommodations on railroads, the August *Chronicle* said:

"Washington's program in the past led him away from 'rights' like this. For the Negro he has sought 'rights' to labor, behave and acquire property.

"The longer the Negro avoids crusades for such things as parlor car and lower berth accommodations and the more diligently that he eschews politics, the better his chances for progress. It would be to the Negro's advantage if he was not allowed to vote at all. Booker may as well be reminded that the white men and women passengers are not to sleep in the same Pullmans with black men and women passengers. Also, that the railroads are not going to put on special Pullmans for the blacks. Also, that what is here said is true of the white people of the North, the East and the West, as well as of the white people of the South.

"Booker was more level-headed before than he is since he dined at the white house."

What earthly reason is there in trying to cater to and humiliate oneself before people who talk and think like this?

THE SUFFRAGE

WOMEN AND NEGROES

The Macon (Ga.) *Daily Telegraph* says:

"Eight thousand Negro Baptists, representing 2,500,000 members of their race in the United States, at a convention of their church in Philadelphia, have declared themselves 'heartily in favor of the woman suffrage movement.' The Philadelphia *Record* quotes the presiding officer, Rev. E. C. Morris, of Montana, as saying that the woman suffrage movement is based on an injustice from which his race has suffered greatly—'taxation without representation.' The only other utterance quoted from the same speaker reads as follows:

" 'The capital of our nation is a hotbed of race hatred and from there it will continue to spread to all sections of the country until Negro men shall be permitted to re-enter congress and speak for themselves. Why should 10,000,000 people be denied representation in the highest law-making body of the land? Why should matters be so manipulated as to close West Point and Annapolis

to educated and patriotic young Negro men, who are anxious to be trained in military science for the good of their country?'

"The account before us is brief and unsatisfactory, but it is at least clear that the members of this convention wish it understood that the down-trodden American Negro sympathizes with the down-trodden American woman, and that the emancipation of the latter is expected to unshackle the former and send him straightway to Congress."

This, of course, does not at all suit the *Telegraph* and the Tampa (Fla.) *Times* is quite upset:

"The women of America—and more particularly those of the South—will hardly appreciate or relish the coupling of their cause with that of the Negroes. They have not heretofore been classed together and they do not rate themselves and the blacks as companions in misfortune and the victims of the oppression of the white men. . . ."

LABOR UNIONS

FIGHTING THE NEGRO

The Laurel (Miss.) *Daily Leader* publishes an interesting letter from a contractor who has hired Negro labor:

"Mr. Anderson, as Secretary of the Bricklayers' Union, knows, if he is informed as to the by-laws and constitution of the Bricklayers' Union, that they place the Negro bricklayer on an equality with the white bricklayer both in the Lodge and on the job. The Bricklayers' Union of Jackson, as well as the Unions in other cities, elects both white and colored officers. A Mr. Glenn here, who is a brother of the Mr. Glenn, a bricklayer in Laurel, who stirred up considerable animosity about my working Negro bricklayers in Laurel, is the President of the Union here and has a Negro secretary under him. This same Mr. Glenn has been secretary under a Negro president in this lodge.

"Mr. Anderson says that they were imbued with the Southern spirit and felt that they could not look their own wives and mothers in the face if they worked under a Negro foreman. I would like to ask this gentleman the difference between working under a Negro foreman on the job and sitting and associating with a Negro president in their lodge. Possibly the only reason they have not had Negro officers in the Bricklayers' Union in Laurel is because there are no Negro bricklayers living there.

"I, too, am a Southerner, and everything equal, would always give the white man the preference, but in this case, am forced to say that as far as ability was concerned, everything was NOT equal, and from both a business and financial standpoint, I was unable to comply with their request for a local bricklayer foreman. It is my impression that the origin of the trouble with the bricklayers in Laurel was the fact that two or three of them wanted to be foreman on the job, and I did not consider them competent, as I had made previous inquiries as to their capability.

"I have a Negro in my employ, whom I consider capable of handling any job and I did not care to discharge him and lose the bricklayers that I had organized in order to experiment with a few local 'would be boss' bricklayers. I have had several white bricklayer foremen and will say that I have found this Negro far superior in every respect to the white men whom it has been my experience to employ in this capacity."

The writer, I. C. Garber, concludes by saying:

"The building now stands as a monument to 'Garber and his "niggers"' and a good sample for the local bricklayers."

CRIME AND RACE

INSTANCES OF DISCRIMINATION

The Greensboro (N. C.) *Daily News* has this from its Elizabeth City correspondent:

"Judge Frank Carter finished his investigation of the management of the Pasquotank county chaingang this afternoon, and announced the findings of his inquiry to a large audience which packed the court room to hear the proceedings. He spoke from the bench and stated that his investigation had revealed to him that the chaingang had been grossly mismanaged; that the guards had drank enormous amounts of whisky, while on duty and had practiced the most revolting cruelties upon the prisoners, while the superintendent, Frank Weeks, had shown his inefficiency by permitting such a state of affairs to go on. He characterized the Pasquotank county chaingang as a disgrace to the civilization of the county, and not fit for the most desperate Negro criminal. He stated that while holding courts in the dis-

trict, he would use every effort possible to keep from sending convicts to the chaingang until there had been a complete reorganization of its management with all the present officers eliminated."

The problem of crime in the South is illustrated by this clipping from the New York *Sun*, who quotes S. F. Davis, a Mississippi lawyer.

On the subject of the Negro law on gambling the writer says:

"Under our criminal statute it is a misdemeanor for any person to wager any money or other valuable thing on any game of chance or to play for money at any game of cards, or dice, etc., but it is the unwritten law—and the unwritten law applies in this case—that all Negroes may play a game of chance with dice, commonly called craps, for money or any other valuable thing on Saturday nights or any time during the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, provided, however, it is conducted in a quiet, orderly manner in a vacant cabin or cotton house on the back side of the plantation. But it is also the unwritten law of this State that a white person must not at any time or place, for either love or money or any other valuable thing, play a game of craps, that being recognized as a Negro game exclusively. It is also the unwritten law of this State that all white persons may play a game of chance with cards, commonly called poker, for money or for any other valuable thing, provided, however, that said game is conducted in a quiet, orderly manner in some private place after business hours, but a Negro must not under any circumstances play a game of poker for love or money, that being recognized as a white man's game."

Concerning the homicide law in its application to a Negro Mr. Davis says:

"If he kills a white man and is caught he is hanged, the time and place of his execution depending altogether on who caught him, the Sheriff's posse or the friends of the deceased. If the Sheriff's posse were the first to get possession of him he is hanged the third Friday after court adjourns; if the friends of the deceased are the first to get possession of him he is hanged at once, at or near the place where the killing occurred. When a Negro is indicted for killing another Negro he is seldom if ever tried. The usual practice is for the court to appoint some young and inexperienced attorney to defend him; then partly out of sympathy for the Negro and partly for the young attorney, the State's attorney allows him to plead not guilty to the murder charge, but guilty of manslaughter and take sentence to the penitentiary, where he stays until he is pardoned a few years later. This plan always works very satisfactorily to all parties concerned—the State saves the expense of a trial, the Negro is saved from being hanged and the State gets another cotton producer on the State farm."

The following editorial from the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Courier* is quite to the point:

"Twenty years ago a Negro of Alabama was convicted on a charge of larceny. It was shown that the Negro had stolen 50 cents. The judge sentenced him to the penitentiary for 50 years, explaining that the Negro should pay a year in servitude for each penny stolen. The present governor of the State of Alabama has just recently pardoned the Negro, with the comment that the sentence was out of all proportion to the crime.

"Not many months ago, in the same State, a white man, holding an official position, stole $90,000 from the funds entrusted to him; he was given ten years to the penitentiary. Under the same system as practiced upon the Negro, this white man could have been given just nine million years in the penitentiary.

"But let us come nearer home. In Pennsylvania, not many months ago, a white woman lured some drunken men into an alley and robbed them of their money. She was paroled. Within the past year, a colored girl, charged with having stolen $7.00 from her white consort, was given 18 months in the workhouse. Three white men plead guilty to burglarizing a private residence. They were paroled. A Negro pleaded guilty to playing poker and was given three months to the workhouse.

"The above instances are sufficient to indicate that there is an evident division of crime with respect to the color of the criminal. A white man commits the highest possible crime and there is always some loop hole for his escape. A Negro may commit a crime of any degree whatever, and the law is inflexible; he must serve the days and years prescribed in the books. This is invariably the case. The exceptions are so few they do not merit mention.

"To add to this injustice, we get the report of the statistician on crime. He uses the

prison and court dockets for his information and makes his reports accordingly. The magazine writers base their arguments upon the figures, and the poor Negro gets a picture of himself that beggars all description. He leads in crime, undoubtedly, he must lead, for the records so show, and who can dispute figures?

"But all of this is the white man's delusion, not ours. It is his civilization he is dissecting, not ours. He may classify crime and make partial reports to suit his necessity, but the truth of the situation rests undisturbed. To charge us with crime does not make us criminals; to give us long terms in prison does not subtract from the criminal class who enjoy short sentences. In the long process of evolution the criminal will classify himself. Then there will be no classification under the code, nor will the sentence of the criminal have any significance. At the present rate of his social and political disorder, the white man is destined to take the lead in all things criminal, and certainty he will not incur the envy of the Negro."

POLITICS

COLORED OFFICE HOLDERS

The Charlotte *Observer* remarks that President Wilson has not been able to do much with Congress so far as the Negro is concerned and continues:

"Hitherto President Wilson has not extended to such matters his mastery over Congress. Intent upon getting his reform measures through—having, as he said upon one well-remembered occasion, a single-track mind—he has given Congressmen their own way with patronage claimed by them. He has wished not to handicap his program by any side-issues or frictions of this kind. Hence the Senators opposing any Negro appointments even secured from him the appointment of a white man, a Missourian, as Minister to the Negro Republic of Haiti—rather a queer proceeding for them, we must say. But the issue is again up, the President has gotten through Congress all except the final round of his legislative program, and the elections are near at hand. Recently the President refused to turn down Attorney-General McReynolds' recommendation that Robert Terrell, colored, a municipal judge of the District of Columbia, be granted reappointment. And now he may or may not appoint a Negro to the recordership of deeds. The Northern Congressmen who have a considerable Negro electorate in their States or districts are concerning themselves, so that the Southerners no longer hold the field alone. It may develop into an unpleasant fight. Our own idea is that the belligerents should let the President appoint a Negro Recorder of Deeds if he shall so choose."

ANOTHER PUZZLE

THE "NEW" WILBERFORCE

Readers of THE CRISIS have doubtless scanned with some perplexity the irate letters nearly three feet long by President Scarborough of Wilberforce in the New York *Age* and *News*. He takes us to task for our article on the "New Wilberforce" in the August CRISIS. The incensed gentleman gets real good and mad and says:

"In such an article we are accustomed to seek at once the motives inspiring it. In this case we are wondering whether it was inspired by a malicious desire to strike the college department in particular, to belittle what it has done and injure its standing and work for higher education; or, by a piqued spirit which sees an opportunity for retaliation; or, by a spirit which thus repays personal favors through questionable eulogiums. Or, was it real unadulterated ignorance steeped in egotism? We must leave it for readers and those generally acquainted with the situation to judge."

We are greatly mystified by this astonishing exhibition of temper and after re-reading what we considered at the time a most excellent and helpful article on an institution which we greatly admire, we are compelled to appeal to our readers: If any reader of THE CRISIS can discover in the before-mentioned article anything calculated to make an otherwise mild professor of Greek tear his hair and "cuss," we will gladly give him a year's subscription to THE CRISIS. Send in your answers soon.

¶ Dr. Slyburn C. Downing, a young colored man who graduated from Howard Medical School a few years ago, was awarded the first prize, $25 in gold, in a contest conducted by the New York *Medical Journal* for the best essay on "The Treatment of Alcoholic Cirrhosis of the Liver."

Where Does Your Congressman Stand?

A QUESTIONNAIRE

We hear that darkest Russia promises national unity to Poland, autonomy to Finland and religious freedom to all. What is free America going to do for her ten million colored citizens? To find out the National Association has sent the following questionnaire to all candidates for Congress:

September 22, 1914.

My Dear Sir:

Will you kindly fill out and return the attached questionnaire by October 12? This is being sent out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to all candidates for Congress of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties. The results will be published in THE CRISIS, the organ of the Association which reaches 150,000 readers, in the white and colored press of the country, and in handbills for distribution by our branches.

The names of candidates not forwarding their answers by October 12 will also be printed and colored voters and their friends advised to vote against them. Very truly yours,

J. E. SPINGARN,
Chairman of Board.

1. Will you, if elected, vote against any measure abrogating the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments?

2. Will you, if elected, vote against—

a. Segregation in the federal service?

b. Residential segregation in the District of Columbia?

c. Segregation in Jim Crow cars in the District of Columbia?

3. Regardless of whether you advocate racial intermarriage, will you oppose the passage of a law making such marriage in the District of Columbia invalid, since the enactment by states of such laws has led to the degradation of Negro women and children?

4. Do you under any circumstances justify lynching?

5. Do you favor the enforcement of Clause 2 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution?

Many nominations have not been received as this goes to press and many to whom questionnaires have been sent have not had time to reply. One hundred and thirteen replies have been received. Of these 49, listed below, gave favorable answers to all questions. We also give an analysis of the 64 unfavorable and doubtful replies. Replies received after to-day, October 8, will be printed in handbills for distribution to our branches before election. Over 1,400 candidates will receive the questions.

Candidates Who Promise to Vote Right.

The following give favorable answers to every one of the five questions:

THOSE WHO ANSWER "RIGHT"

State	Party	District	Name
Indiana	Republican	5th	Shattuck
Indiana	Progressive	5th	Russell
Indiana	Republican	7th	Moores
Indiana	Progressive	7th	Hibben
Indiana	Progressive	9th	Ford
Indiana	Republican	9th	Purnell
Indiana	Republican	11th	Stricler
Indiana	Progressive	12th	Widney
Indiana	Republican	12th	Lane
Indiana	Republican	13th	Hickey
Kansas	Republican	Senator	Curtis
Kansas	Republican	7th	Simmons
Massachusetts	Progressive	5th	Osgood
Massachusetts	Progressive	7th	Ranger
Massachusetts	Rep. & Pro.	8th	Dallinger
Massachusetts	Republican	9th	Roberts
Massachusetts	Progressive	9th	Newton
Massachusetts	Democratic	11th	Horgan
Michigan	Progressive	2d	Probert
Michigan	Republican	2d	Bacon
Michigan	Progressive	4th	Harvey
Michigan	Republican	4th	Hamilton
Michigan	Democratic	10th	Hitchcock
Ohio	Republican	1st	Longworth
Ohio	Republican	2d	Struble
Ohio	Republican	3d	Brown
Ohio	Democratic	4th	Cunningham
Ohio	Progressive	9th	Whitney
Ohio	Democratic	10th	Martzolff
Ohio	Democratic	12th	Hogan
Ohio	Republican	14th	Williams
Ohio	Republican	19th	Cooper
Ohio	Progressive	21st	Miller
Ohio	Republican	22d	Emerson
Pennsylvania	Progressive	at large	Walters
Pennsylvania	Progressive	1st	Burt
Pennsylvania	Republican	Senator	Penrose
Pennsylvania	Progressive	3d	Weinstock
Pennsylvania	Washington	6th	Drake
Pennsylvania	Washington	7th	Tomlinson
Pennsylvania	Progressive	13th	Stewart
Pennsylvania	Progressive	15th	Stokes
Pennsylvania	Progressive	16th	Heffner
Pennsylvania	Progressive	25th	Lockwood
Rhode Island	Progressive	2d	Ball
Washington	Republican	Senator	Jones
Washington	Republican	3d	Johnson
West Virginia	Progressive	2d	Keim

WHAT THE OTHER CANDIDATES SAY

State	Name	Party	District	1 Abrogation of 14th and 15th Amendments	2 SEGREGATION			3 Inter-Marriage	4 Lynching	5 Enforcing 14th Amendment
					Federal Service	Residential	Jim Crow			
Ill.	Ashton	Progressive	1st	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ill.	Harris	Republican	5th	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No answer	No answer	Satisfactory
Ill.	Harmon	Progressive	8th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ind.	Seiler	Progressive	1st	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Vague	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ind.	Bland	Republican	2d	Unsatisfactory	Vague	Vague	Vague	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ind.	Purwell	Republican	9th	*Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ind.	Wood	Republican	10th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	No answer	Satisfactory
Ind.	Barnhart	Democratic	13th	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer
Kans.	†Anthony	Republican	1st	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer
Kans.	†Brady	Progressive	2d	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer
Kans.	Bertch	Progressive	3d	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Kans.	Welty	Progressive	4th	Satisfactory	Vague	Vague	Vague	No answer	Satisfactory	No answer
Kans.	Dykes	Republican	6th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	No answer
Kans.	Davidson	Progressive	8th	*Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ky.	Bristow	Republican	7th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Vague	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Mass.	Burdick	Democratic	1st	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory
Mass.	Lewis	Dem. & Prog.	2d	Satisfactory	Vague	Vague	Vague	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Mass.	Kincaide	Progressive	4th	*Unsatisfactory	*Unsatisfactory	*Unsatisfactory	*Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Mass.	†Lawrence	Progressive	12th	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer
Mass.	Morris	Democratic	15th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer
Mich.	McCarty	Republican	1st	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Mich.	†Smith	Republican	3d	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer
Mich.	Dodge	Democratic	6th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Vague	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Mich.	Smith	Democratic	8th	Vague	Vague	Vague	Vague	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Minn.	MacKintosh	Progressive	3d	Satisfactory	Vague	Vague	Vague	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer
Minn.	Nelson	Democratic	8th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Minn.	Jepson	Republican	10th	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Minn.	Swensen	Democratic	10th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Vague	Satisfactory	No answer
Mo.	Akins	Republican	Sen.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ohio	Madden	Progressive	1st	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ohio	Matthews	Republican	5th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ohio	Baxter	Progressive	5th	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

WHAT OTHER CANDIDATES SAY (Continued)

State	Name	Party	District	1	2 SEGREGATION			3	4	5
				Abrogation of 14th and 15th Amendments	Federal Service	Residential	Jim Crow	Inter-Marriage	Lynching	Enforcing 14th Amendment
Ohio	Fess	Republican	7th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ohio	†Taylor	Progressive	7th	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer
Ohio	Clark	Republican	8th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ohio	Cordill	Republican	9th	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ohio	Westfall	Republican	12th	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ohio	Irvine	Republican	17th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Ohio	†Hollingsworth	Republican	18th	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ohio	Bathrick	Democratic	19th	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer
Okla.	Campbell	Republican	6th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Okla.	Alexander	Progressive	8th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Vague	Vague	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	Watson	Progressive	at large	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	Rutley	Progressive	at large	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Vague	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	Crago	Republican	at large	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	Mitchell	Progressive	at large	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	McCrossin	Democratic	1st	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	Stephens	Progressive	14th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	Dean	Democratic	14th	Unsatisfactory	Vague	No answer	Satisfactory	Vague	Satisfactory	Vague
Penna.	Kiess	Republican	15th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	†Focht	Republican	17th	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	Satisfactory
Penna.	Kaufman	Democratic	18th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	No answer
Penna.	Hood	Progressive	23d	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	Hart	Progressive	26th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	Wolfe	Progressive	27th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer
Penna.	Miller	Republican	28th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Penna.	†Campbell	Democratic	32d	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer
Va.	Flood	Democratic	10th	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Wash.	†Humphrey	Republican	1st	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer
Wash.	Drury	Democratic	3d	Satisfactory*	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
W. Va.	Harner	Progressive	1st	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Vague	No answer	Satisfactory
Wis.	†Stafford	Republican	5th	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	No answer	Satisfactory	No answer
Wis.	Esch	Republican	7th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Wis.	Browne	Republican	8th	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	No answer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

* There are indications that these questions may have been misunderstood.
† Sent letter stating principles broadly but declining to answer specific questions.

THE ASSOCIATION PIN

ABOVE is an enlarged drawing of the new pin of the N. A. A. C. P. This beautiful design is the work of Mr. John Howells, Jr., who generously gave his time and talent to the Association. Mr. Howells is a member of the well known firm of Howells and Stokes in New York.

Made up in gold with a rich blue and white enamel, the pin may be secured at the offices of the Association by members at 25 cents, postpaid 27 cents. A membership in the National Association which costs only one dollar, with one of these new pins, would make an appropriate Christmas remembrance for your friends. They may be also secured mounted on an artistic Christmas card at the rates quoted above. Send your order early.

BRANCHES

Baltimore reports that the James Jenkins "Jim Crow" street car case has been appealed by the State and will come up before the Court of Appeals early in October. The attorneys for the Branch, Messrs. McGuinn and Hawkins, have the matter in charge. The Branch also reports that they are taking steps to test the new segregation ordinance.

The Chicago Bazaar:

To raise funds for the establishment of an office where cases of discrimination against colored people may be investigated and adjusted, a summer tent festival was held August 28 and 29. Mr. Julius Rosenwald agreed to give one dollar for every two dollars raised. The carnival was a success, not only from a financial point of view, but in its effect upon the colored people of Chicago and their friends. Practically every colored artist in the city gave his services to the program. The Eighth and Twelfth Regiment bands likewise donated their services and paraded the streets on the South Side, drawing hundreds to the large tent where the carnival was given. Thirteen different organizations joined the Executive Committee and worked together harmoniously to make the affair a striking success. About twenty men employed in the post office and elsewhere in the civil service laid off for a day, at their own expense, and helped in the erection of the platform and booths. There seemed to be rivalry to see which organization could make the best contribution in ideas and efforts.

All the booths did a thriving business. On Saturday night the tent was packed to capacity and about eight hundred people were turned away. The organizations which joined in the affair were: The Chicago Dental Club, Grace Presbyterian Sunday School, Phalanx Club, Tuskegee Club, Women's Aid Society, Appomattox Club, Young Matrons' Culture Club, Pandora Club, Coleridge Taylor Club, Entre Nous Club, Civic Protective League, Ipsilon Delta Pi, and Ipsilon Sigma Kappa.

The festival closed with a mass meeting Sunday afternoon held at the Institutional Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. R. W. Bagnall, of Detroit, Mr. Robert McMurdy, the Rev. Duncan C. Milner, Prof. R. T. Greener, the Rev. J. B. Massiah of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Charles T. Hallinan, and others. Dr. Bentley presided.

MEETINGS

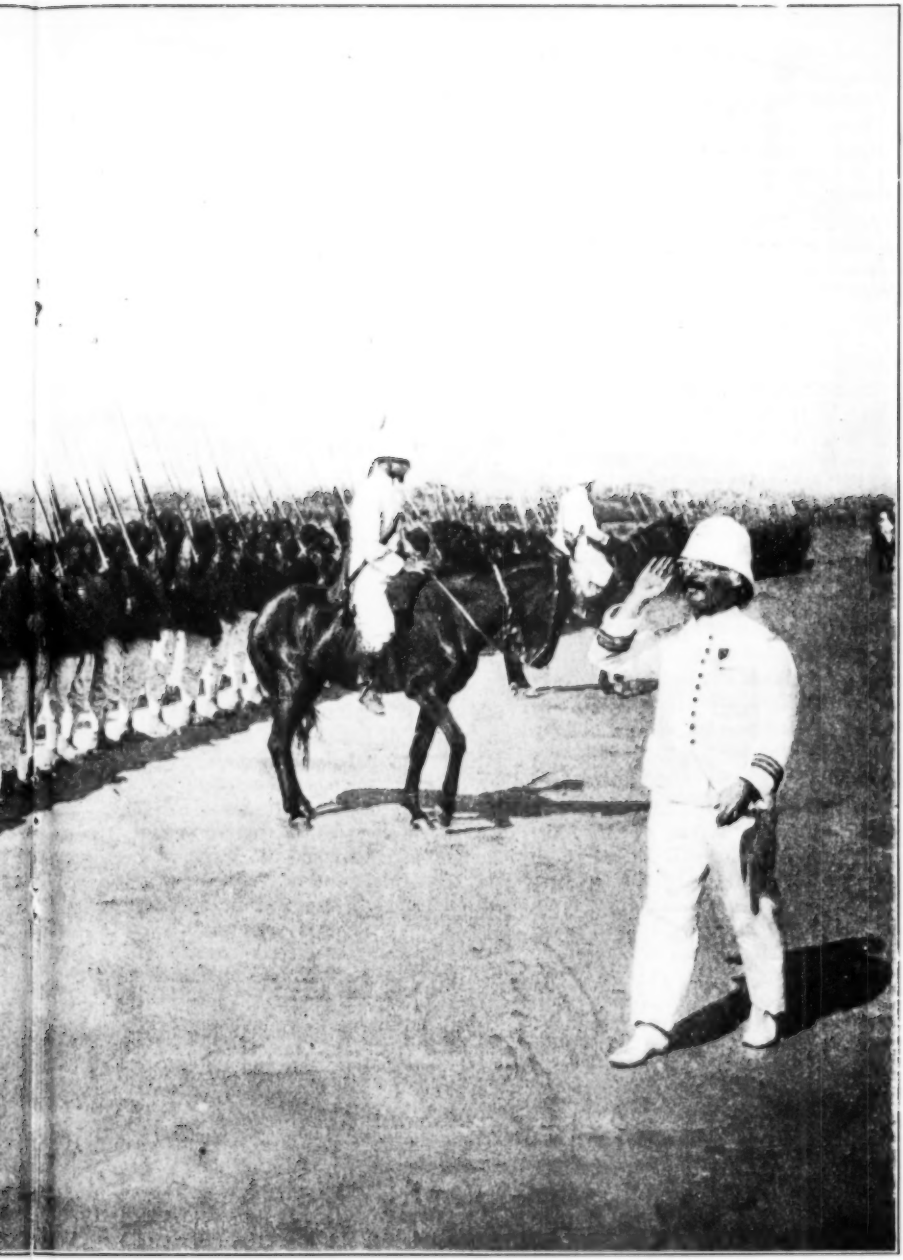
Mass meetings with Mr. Villard, Mr. Studin and Mrs. Butler R. Wilson as speakers are announced for East Orange, Trenton and Newark during October.

The Association desires to thank the National Association of Colored Women for their donation of fifty dollars, voted at their annual meeting in Wilberforce. The good wishes which accompanied this gift, as well as the interest and sympathy shown toward our work at the Empire State and New England Federation meetings, were much appreciated.

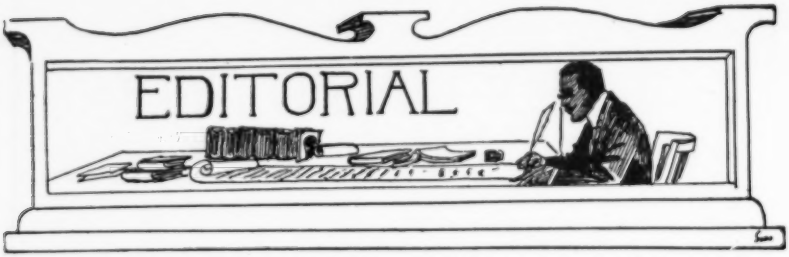
"OUT OF AFRICA HAVE I C

BLACK SOLDIERS FROM SENEGAL FIGHTING TO PROTECT

(Courtesy of *L'Illustration*, Paris)



AVE I CALLED MY SON!"
ROTECT THE CIVILIZATION OF EUROPE AGAINST ITSELF



WORLD WAR AND THE COLOR LINE

MANY colored persons, and persons interested in them, may easily make the mistake of supposing that the present war is far removed from the color problem of America and that in the face of this great catastrophe we may forget for a moment such local problems and give all attention and contributions to the seemingly more pressing cause.

This attitude is a mistake. The present war in Europe is one of the great disasters due to race and color prejudice and it but foreshadows greater disasters in the future.

It is not merely national jealousy, or the so-called "race" rivalry of Slav, Teuton and Latin, that is the larger cause of this war. It is rather the wild quest for Imperial expansion among colored races between Germany, England and France primarily, and Belgium, Italy, Russia and Austria-Hungary in lesser degree. Germany long since found herself shut out from acquiring colonies. She looked toward South America, but the "Monroe Doctrine" stood in her way. She started for Africa and by bulldozing methods secured one good colony, one desert and two swamps. Her last efforts looked toward North Africa and Asia-Minor. Finally, she evidently decided at the first opportunity to seize English or French colonies and to this end feverishly expanded her navy, kept her army at the highest point of efficiency and has been for twenty years the bully of Europe with a chip on her shoulder and defiance in her mouth.

The colonies which England and France own and Germany covets are largely in tropical and semi-tropical lands and inhabited by black, brown and yellow peoples. In such colonies there is a chance to confiscate land, work the natives at low wages, make large profits and open wide markets for cheap European manufactures. Asia, Africa, the South Sea Islands, the West Indies, Mexico and Central America and much of South America have long been designated by the white world as fit field for this kind of commercial exploitation, for the benefit of Europe and with little regard for the welfare of the natives. One has only to remember the forced labor in South Africa, the outrages in Congo, the cocoa-slavery in Portuguese Africa, the land monopoly and peonage of Mexico, the exploitation of Chinese coolies and the rubber horror of the Amazon to realize what white imperialism is doing to-day in well-known cases, not to mention thousands of less-known instances.

In this way a theory of the inferiority of the darker peoples and a contempt for their rights and aspirations has become all but universal in the greatest centers of modern culture. Here it was that American color prejudice and race hatred received in recent years unexpected aid and sympathy. To-day civilized nations are fighting like mad dogs over the right to own and exploit these darker peoples.

In such case where should our sympathy lie? Undoubtedly, with the Allies

—with England and France in particular. Not that these nations are innocent. England was in the past blood-guilty above all lands in her wicked and conscienceless rape of darker races. England was primarily responsible for American slavery, for the starvation of India, and the Chinese opium traffic. But the salvation of England is that she has the ability to learn from her mistakes. To-day no white nation is fairer in its treatment of darker peoples than England. Not that England is yet fair. She is not yet just, and she still nourishes much disdain for colored races, erects contemptible and humiliating political and social barriers and steals their land and labor; but as compared with Germany England is an angel of light. The record of Germany as a colonizer toward weaker and darker people is the most barbarous of any civilized people and grows worse instead of better. France is less efficient than England as an administrator of colonies and has consequently been guilty of much neglect and injustice; but she is nevertheless the most kindly of all European nations in her personal relations with colored folk. She draws no dead line of color and colored Frenchmen always love France.

Belgium has been as pitiless and grasping as Germany and in strict justice deserves every pang she is suffering after her unspeakable atrocities in Congo. Russia has never drawn a color line but has rather courted the yellow races, although with ulterior motives. Japan, however, instilled wholesome respect in this line.

Undoubtedly, then the triumph of the allies would at least leave the plight of the colored races no worse than now. Indeed, considering the fact than black Africans and brown Indians and yellow Japanese are fighting for France and England it may be that they will come out of this frightful welter of blood with new ideas of the essential equality of all men.

On the other hand, the triumph of Germany means the triumph of every force calculated to subordinate darker peoples. It would mean triumphant militarism, autocratic and centralized government and a studied theory of contempt for everything except Germany—"Germany above everything in the world." The dispair and humiliation of Germany in the eighteenth century has brought this extraordinary rebound of self-exaltation and disdain for mankind. The triumph of this idea would mean a crucifixion of darker peoples unparalleled in history.

The writer speaks without anti-German bias; personally he has deep cause to love the German people. They made him believe in the essential humanity of white folk twenty years ago when he was near to denying it. But even then the spell of militarism was in the air, and the Prussian strut had caught the nation's imagination. They were starting on the same road with the southern American whites toward a contempt toward human beings and a faith in their own utter superiority to all other breeds. This feeling had not then applied itself particularly to colored folk and has only begun to to-day; but it is going by leaps and bounds. Germany needs but the rôle of world conquest to make her one of the most contemptible of "Nigger" hating nations. Just as we go to press, the *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes a proclamation by "German representatives of Science and Art to the World of Culture" in which men like Harnack, Bode, Hauptmann, Suderman, Roentgen, Humperdink, Wundt and others, insult hundreds of millions of human beings by openly sneering at "Mongrels and Niggers."

As colored Americans then, and as Americans who fear race prejudice as the greatest of War-makers, our sympathies in the awful conflict should be with France and England; not that they have conquered race prejudice, but they have at least begun to realize its cost and evil, while Germany exalts it.

If so great a catastrophe has followed jealousies and greed built on a desire to steal from and oppress people whom the

dominant culture dispises, how much wilder and wider will be the conflict when black and brown and yellow people stand up together shoulder to shoulder and demand recognition as men!

Let us give then our sympathies to those nations whose triumph will most tend to postpone if not to make unnecessary a world war of races.

A CORRESPONDENCE

THE General Federation of (white) Women's Clubs sent a representative to the meeting of the National Association of Colored Women at Wilberforce, and the magazine of the General Federation published an excellent article concerning that meeting. On the strength of this the magazine has evidently obtained the mailing list of the colored organizations and is sending this letter broadcast:

GENERAL FEDERATION MAGAZINE
Only official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs
New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1914.

My dear Madam:

Your name has been sent to me by Miss Zona Gale, formerly Chairman of Civics of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who recently spoke before your Colored Women's Convention, as being one of the prominent colored women in this country who would without doubt be interested in the *General Federation Magazine*, which is the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

I am using this month an account of your Convention by Miss Zona Gale and I know you will be interested to see that in this important Magazine. May I not hope for your support in the way of at least one subscription to the Magazine? I would like to add this also: If one woman could be appointed in each club or organization to take subscriptions, she might find it profitable for herself or her organization to make a business of this matter. The price of the Magazine is $1.00 a year and we allow a discount of 25% on each subscription. Can we not join our forces in some way? We should be glad to give you publicity in the Magazine whenever you desire.

We are sending you a sample copy of our Biennial number.

Very cordially yours,
(Signed) HARRIET BISHOP WATERS,
General Federation Magazine.

This letter has received the following reply from THE CRISIS office:

Dear Madam:

I have your circular concerning a subscription to the *General Federation Magazine.*

Do you think it is fair to ask a colored person to subscribe to the official organ of an organization which discriminates against them so outrageously as yours does?

Very sincerely yours, etc.

We trust that similar letters will go from every colored woman approached. This is not a matter of hatred or complaint. It is a matter of self-respect. The General Federation of Women's Clubs has insulted every black woman in America. They have deliberately and openly put a brand on her. Clubs composed of every race and nation in America are welcome to this federation except those of black women. Against this contemptible action taken by northern white women to placate the petty spite of southern white women colored women cannot and do not wish to take any action. They are quietly and effectively doing their own club work. But they refuse to forget the insult or condone it.

Above all they resent on the part of these narrow-minded white women the assumption that the exclusion of colored women's clubs from the General Federation has "helped" the colored organization. The stealing of my purse may make me careful and saving but I owe little gratitude to the thief, and at all events for the thief to demand gratitude is adding insult to injury.

THE BURDEN OF BLACK WOMEN

Dark daughter of the lotus leaves that watch
the Southern sea,
Wan spirit of a prisoned soul a-panting to
be free;
The muttered music of thy streams, the
whispers of the deep
Have kissed each other in God's name and
kissed a world to sleep.

The will of the world is a whistling wind
sweeping a cloud-cast sky,
And not from the east and not from the west
knelled its soul-searing cry;
But out of the past of the Past's grey past,
it yelled from the top of the sky;
Crying: Awake, O ancient race! Wail-
ing: O woman arise!
And crying and sighing and crying again
as a voice in the midnight cries;
But the burden of white men bore her back,
and the white world stifled her sighs.

The White World's vermin and filth:
All the dirt of London,
All the scum of New York;
Valiant spoilers of women
And conquerors of unarmed men;
Shameless breeders of bastards
Drunk with the greed of gold,
Baiting their blood-stained hooks
With cant for the souls of the simple,
Bearing the White Man's Burden
Of Liquor and Lust and Lies!
Unthankful we wince in the East,
Unthankful we wail from the westward,
Unthankfully thankful we sing,
In the un-won wastes of the wild:
I hate them, Oh!
I hate them well,
I hate them, Christ!
As I hate Hell,
If I were God
I'd sound their knell
This day!

Who raised the fools to their glory
But black men of Egypt and Ind?
Ethiopia's sons of the evening,
Chaldeans and Yellow Chinese?
The Hebrew children of Morning
And mongrels of Rome and Greece?
Ah, well!

And they that raised the boasters
Shall drag them down again:
Down with the theft of their thieving
And murder and mocking of men,
Down with their barter of women
And laying and lying of creeds,
Down with their cheating of childhood,
And drunken orgies of war—

down,

down,

deep down,

Till the Devil's strength be shorn,
Till some dim, darker David a-hoeing of his
corn,
And married maiden, Mother of God,
Bid the Black Christ be born!

Then shall the burden of manhood,
Be it yellow or black or white,
And Poverty, Justice and Sorrow—
The Humble and Simple and Strong,
Shall sing with the Sons of Morning
And Daughters of Evensong:

Black mother of the iron hills that guard the
blazing sea,
Wild spirit of a storm-swept soul a-strug-
gling to be free,
Where 'neath the bloody finger marks, thy
riven bosom quakes,
Thicken the thunders of God's voice, and lo!
a world awakes!

THE COLORED Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE COLORED Y. M. C. A.

By C. H. TOBIAS

THE first Young Men's Christian Association of colored men was organized in Washington, D. C., in 1853, two years after the first Association was organized on this continent, and eleven years after the parent Association was founded in London by George Williams. Anthony Bowen, a free Negro who worked in one of the government departments at Washington, was the first president. William Chauncy Langdon, afterwards founder of the International Convention, was then secretary of the white Association of Washington and an employee of the same government department in which Bowen worked. The two men were strong friends and mutually helpful to each other in Association work. From this beginning the Young Men's Christian Association work among colored men has had continuous existence and steady growth. The period of greatest growth, however, is covered by the last seven years, and the purpose of this article is to note the important achievements of that period, and to show how the movement has grown in such a short time from a few Associations widely scattered and owning property valued at less than $200,000 to a nation-wide brotherhood with modern buildings in all sections of the country valued at more than $1,000,000.

Up to seven years ago there was not a single modern Y. M. C. A. for colored men anywhere in the country. There were buildings in New York, Louisville, Norfolk, Asheville, Atlanta, Orange, N. J., and other places, but they were, with the possible exceptions of Norfolk and Asheville, old residences turned into Association buildings. In 1907 George Foster Peabody, a New York business man who had long been interested in Association work for colored men, offered to give $20,000 for a building to be erected in Columbus, Ga., his native city, on condition that $5,000 be raised by the citizens of Columbus, white and colored. The condition was met and a modern building was erected. This was the beginning of the forward movement.

Shortly after the erection of the Columbus building, the Washington Association secured an offer of $25,000 from John D. Rockefeller on condition that a like sum be raised to erect a $50,000 building. In a popular subscription campaign the colored people of Washington subscribed $32,000. This result was so gratifying to all concerned that the objective was raised from $50,000 to $100,000. Of this amount, which was finally collected, the colored people paid $27,000. The building was completed and dedicated in 1912. With its swimming pool, bowling alley, billiard parlor, cafe, gymnasium, reading room, Bible study courses, boys' department, and dormitories for fifty men, its appeal to the men and boys of Washington has met with a generous response. It has the distinction of having closed out its first year without a deficit, the obligations having been met from the year's receipts accruing from membership fees, room rent, and fees for use of swimming pool and game privileges. The last published report shows a membership of 675.

Chicago was the next city to enter a building campaign. The result of this campaign for Chicago itself may be stated in a word —the largest and finest Association building for colored men in the United States was erected at a cost of $190,000. The feature of outstanding importance in the Chicago campaign, however, was the interest manifested by Julius Rosenwald, the Hebrew president of the Sears-Roebuck Company, who gave $25,000 to the Chicago building, and was so pleased with the investment that he extended the offer of a like amount to any city in the country that would raise $75,000 to erect a $100,000 building for colored men. This was an offer of such wonderful generosity, and far-reaching significance, in view of the race and religion of the donor, that it stunned the Association world. A prominent Chicago business man declared that it was the greatest benefaction the Negro had received since the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

This remarkable challenge has been met by eleven cities, namely, Washington, Chicago, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New York and Nashville. In four

FOUR COLORED DONORS TO Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FUNDS

Mrs. C. J. Walker, of Indianapolis, Ind., $1,000
Mrs. D. Merchant, of Cincinnati, O., $1,200
Henry W. Chase, of Washington, D. C., $500
James Tilghman, of Chicago, Ill., $1,000

of these cities—Washington, Chicago, Indianapolis and Philadelphia—the buildings have been completed and are now in full operation. In the other cities buildings are either in course of erection or will be started soon.

It is interesting to note that as many as eleven Negroes have contributed $1,000 each in these building campaigns, and that white men of Nashville will give $40,000 toward the Nashville building, and white men of Atlanta $25,000 toward the Atlanta building.

Along with the forward movement in city work has come an awakening of interest on the part of many great corporations employing Negro labor. An Association has been established at a Newport News, Va., shipyard where 4,000 Negroes are employed. Buxton, Iowa, a colored mining community, has a $30,000 equipment for men and boys. The American Cast Iron Pipe Company of Birmingham, Ala., has a large and well appointed building where colored employees under a colored secretary occupy two floors, and white employees occupy one floor. There is a colored railroad Association at Bluefield, W. Va., supported by the Norfolk and Western Railroad. A county Association has been established at Lawrenceville, Brunswick County, Va. The secretary is supported by the Y. M. C. A. of Pennsylvania State College.

In order to prepare leaders and furnish continuation school facilities for workers in the city and industrial centers, the Chesapeake Summer School is held annually at Camp Chesapeake, Arundel-on-the-Bay, Md. Dr. J. E. Moorland is dean, and has associated with him for class work and lecture courses some of the strongest educational and Association workers in the country. This fully equipped camp for colored men is conducted on property owned by colored men, and faces an exclusive water front a half mile long.

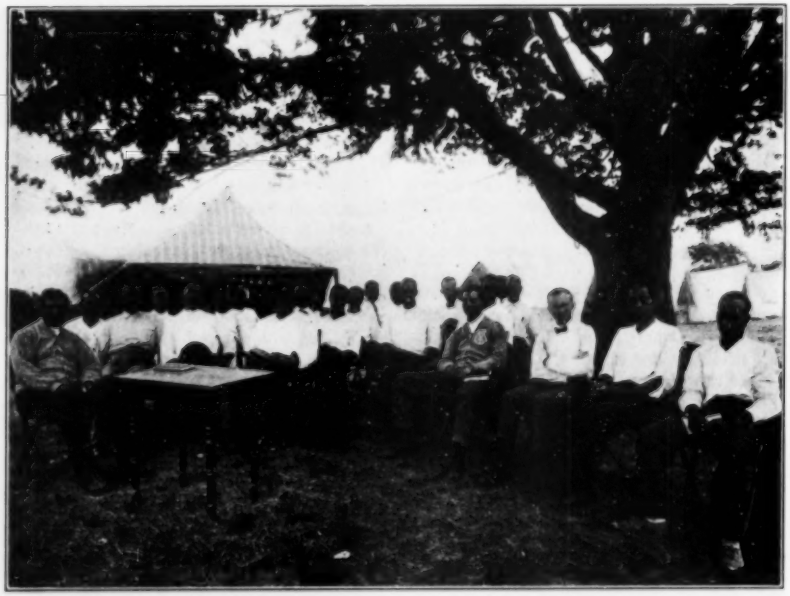
Paralleling the city work almost from the beginning of its history, and keeping pace with it in growth and achievements, has been the student division of the Association. The first colored student Association was organized at Howard University in 1869. When the International Student Department was inaugurated at the Louisville International Convention in 1877, three colored Associations—Howard, Fisk and Walden—were represented in the Convention. There are now 104 colored student Associations with a total membership of nearly 7,000. The principal activities of the student Association, conducted under the direction of standing committees, are work for new students, Bible study, mission study, weekly religious meetings, social and recreative features, agencies for securing employment, and community social service. Tuskegee, Hampton and Howard employ salaried secretaries. Hampton has the distinction of having the only student Association building for colored men. This building was erected at a cost of $33,000 and was dedicated in February, 1913. The leadership of the student work is largely in the hands of voluntary workers, many of whom receive training in the Student Conference held annually at King's Mountain, N. C.

The Negro Christian Student Convention recently held at Atlanta was directed by the student Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; 500 delegates from 88 schools and colleges, 24 college presidents, and 175 religious and educational leaders, white and colored, were present at this Convention, the purpose of which was to study with thoroughness the responsibility of the Negro student for Christian work at home and abroad, and to consider what light Christian thought might throw on co-operation between the races. The claims of Christian work were forceful-

COLORED Y. M. C. A., CHICAGO

ly presented by representatives of the different life-callings, and questions of race relationships were discussed with frankness and sincerity by white and black alike. A noteworthy achievement of the Convention was the enrollment of 240 male delegates who expressed willingness to consider definite forms of Christian service as life-work. John R. Mott, who presided at all the sessions, declared it to be one of the most significant conventions in the religious history of America.

There are six secretaries of the International Committee whose business it is to supervise the work of colored Young Men's Christian Associations. They are W. A. Hunton, J. E. Moorland, J. B. Watson, R. P. Hamlin, C. H. Tobias, and A. L. Jackson. Mr. Hunton, the senior secretary, has served continuously for 27 years. Mr. Jackson, the latest addition to the staff, was class orator at the 1914 commencement of Harvard University. He takes the place of Mr. D. D. Jones, who recently resigned to take charge of the Colored Men's Branch of St. Louis.



COLORED Y. M. C. A. SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOL

THE GOLDEN-FACED PEOPLE

A Story of the Chinese Conquest of America

By NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY

I. Trouble with a Laundryman.

He was a laundryman who ironed shirts superbly, yet with that irritating air of being a little above his business. His picked English showed me that he aspired to be something more than a coolie. I thought we had been friends for some months, but now old Yellow-arms clutched my week's washing because I had lost my half of his red ticket. I showed him for the tenth time the name on the linen. I was in a hurry to dress for the Lincoln's birthday banquet. Pushing the money towards him, I jumped for the exit with my goods. He turned out the gas. I heard him scramble over the counter. He was between me and the door.

He hit me with the handle of his broom. Then I was under the delusion that I made for the alley through the side entrance.

II. Results of Being Hit With a Broom.

I found myself in a long, iron-floored passage, thick with yellow fog. Just as suddenly I was in a packed assembly room where the walls blazed with dragon-embroidered lanterns. I turned around. The door of iron behind me was closed. My pursuer was not in sight.

The place was like a sort of heathen temple. But no, the next thing that caught my eye was the phrase: "In the year of Christ." It appeared that this fantastic gathering was about to dedicate with speeches and ceremonies a tablet inscribed: *"In the year of Christ two thousand eight hundred and nine Lin-Kon was born. This memorial is set up on the one hundreth anniversary of his birth in honor of his meritorious and superior career. He was the emancipator of the white man."*

All eyes in the room were on this tablet. It was above the speaker's platform.

The shirt-washer had hit me pretty hard. I did not realize it all at once but he had knocked me through that iron door into the next millenium. He had knocked the Chinese language into my head, for these inscriptions were written in that ideograph. And now I was amazed to behold him, or a person quite like him sitting in a pew at one side of the platform. He blinked there in a majesty that was a tremendous expansion of the streak of dignity with which he once ironed shirts. He had somehow knocked another thing into my head—that a Chinaman is so infinitely superior to a white man there is no comparison. I knew that was the meaning of the empty bench, reserved for him exclusively, despite the crowded aisles.

The audience was one-half Anglo-Saxon. The other half *seemed* Chinese, but it slowly dawned on me that *they were not!* They were Eurasians, half yellow, half white, who looked scornfully upon us who were so pure and pale. But, on the other hand, they glanced furtively in the direction of their solitary Chinese visitor with eyes of abject abasement.

III. How Chinese Superiority Came About.

I was being patronizingly escorted toward the tablet by some of these half-yellow men. I knew I was being treated with honors because of my learning, and in spite of my color. I was being delicately and deprecatingly introduced to half a score of half-yellow speakers of the evening, there grouped about the tablet.

Then I was being proclaimed to the audience as one who had studied with zeal the Chinese conquest of America. I laid down my laundry bundle. I was in a whirlwind of astonishing impressions. And it was no longer a bundle, but had shrunken into a manuscript, in Chinese characters which I knew I myself had written. I opened it and read and commented to the crowd—something after this fashion:

"When our fathers taught the Golden People mechanics in the sordid ages of the world, the white man was the leader of civilization." There was a mighty cheer. Especially those almost white grew vociferous. Gongs were beaten. Fans were thumped against the seats till they were splinters. I continued: "Our fathers were not scared when the Golden Men instituted their thorough-going compulsory education, nor when they put up their immortal universities from Canton to Lhassa. But that was the crucial hour, the pivot of history. Then, in the Chinese mind the Religion of Science took the place of the Religion of Literature, which same had been with them from the days of Shen and Yao. Now in their laboratories were hatched the medical lodges and inventors of secret societies, infamous and sublime. They sent forth whirlwinds of tracts with sociological, hygienic and biological remedies for China. These became well nigh inspired in the eyes of sects and subsects, who prayed over their crucibles in their little back-rooms, with the phrenzy of Mohammedans entering battle.

"Private lists were compiled of high and low families prone to opium or vice or bad citizenship, and of many others with a tendency to crime or idiocy. When the storm broke, these were sure to fall, whatever the apparent quarrel. Two provinces below the normal, were almost wiped out. Over every temple door and city gate appeared the quotation from the scientific conspirator Dahwin: 'Science and Heaven are one.' And revolutionary banners proclaimed his more terrible saying, 'None but Superior men are fit to live.' Every revolution aims at the annihilation of some class. Here all perished but the subtle, the wise and the strong.

"In the counter-revolution Science apparently returned to her kitchen and work-

bench. The simple worship of Heaven was restored, with high Christian elements. The scholar sipped his tea, quoted the Sermon on the Mount, quoted the Apostle Paul, quoted Mencius again, and practically every Chinaman was a scholar. Machinery was now the slave and not the master of Society. The Golden Man retained, indeed, the most scientific national and family relations. But he had learned to justify them by the five classics. His revolution had not been in vain. When he nodded, Asia had to kneel. He dominated by no apparent conquest but seemingly by his sedate carriage, his level glance, his deliberate fan.

"Their novelists showed to the judicious that the golden people were still human, and their deep-burrowing sociologists made their sins seem black, but how could we realize it, who met them in public matters only? How could we resist the well-disposed, iron-boned gentlemen, when they came as the apostles of light and altruism? To be sure we had made great steps since the sordid ages, but beside them, we seemed to have been retrograding. To be sure we had sculpture and architecture greater than theirs, but they had taught us to apologize for them by showing at the right moment, dazzling textiles, ceramics and bronzes. We had a power in music they could not reach but they hinted our accomplishment in this direction was a mark of national effeminacy. They spoke lightly but confidently of their jades and mosaics, their new schools of pantomine and drama. We had a poetry of our own, but they made the poems collected by Confucius more loved by the world.

"'Indeed,' said one of their scholars to his prince, 'in the presence of the well-rounded daily life of China, how brash seem the unclothed inventions of this whey-faced Democracy, where the weakling or diseased are tolerated for their votes and praised for their perverseness, where forever and forever the fairest things are tarnished with stupidity.'

IV. How the White Man Was Enslaved.

"The Golden-faced men came to our land with that apparent humility that hides one knows not what. They were ostensibly, hired servants of our public, scientific road-builders, park-architects, expert accountants, linguists, lecturers. Later they came as the establishers of immemorial ceremonies in the courts of our governors, who found the ways of the Golden People indispensable for the glory of their administrations. They became valuable political advisers. Ceremony blended with intrigue. Politeness became the poisoned sword of politics, and left the puzzled voters out of the government.

"Many Europeans, not in the pay of the Chinese, have maintained that our first fifty years as a Chinese province were the greatest in our history. When the pagodas began to rise, when the so-called orange-toned school of city-building, first carried by the Japanese into China, was brought here with distinctly Chinese changes, all our best spirits felt the fertilizing effect. Our young scholars, returning from Pekin with the highest degrees, had the faculty of finding every man of talent and firing his zeal for constructive reform till he was like an amber flame. And in season and out these scholars were disposed to voice their gratitude to the eternal lights of China.

"Our common people did not fare as well as our cultured classes, but knew it not. In the words of one of our own historians, 'They moved about, anemic and restless, like the petted white monkeys that eat sweetmeats in the palaces of India.'

"Gradually the strength of the Golden-faced became an ingenious tyranny. They protested they meant us well, and, individually many of them did, but collectively we were the weaker because our social system was more impure. And so we had to go down through caste and serfdom to slavery. Only when it was too late did we know of the system of engines in the Chinese laboratories especially constructed, to insure our obedience."

V. The Praise of Lin-Kon

"In our endless nightmare we scarcely noted the young sage who was traveling around the world with his group of students, like Confucius, seeking that magistrate who would allow him to set up his ideal government. Indeed, in his majestic and superior doctrines, the great Lin-Kon was nearer to Confucius than to any other teacher."

A spiritual wind swept through the audience. Again they burst through the shame of showing emotion. They rocked in their seats and wept and shouted. They thanked Heaven and thanked God for Lin-Kon.

Indeed it was a curious audience. The wierdness and horror of Eurasianism was over it all—that which would fain be white, and yet be yellow, never knowing its own

mind. That audience was full of mixed tastes. A few still wore gowns according to the ancient fashions of white people, which, I somehow remembered, were permitted again when we were emancipated. But most of them were anxious to be in fashion rather than to be free, if their costumes told anything. The gowns of most of the women and children were embroidered with turkey-cocks, peach-blooms and demons, in the prevailing Chinese fashion. And the majority of the men were in stately impractical blue and grey scholars' gowns, which looked foolish on manual laborers.

Now I found myself wandering from the text, often reading it mechanically, to reflect upon these things. There were all possible grades of half-breeds before me, and I noted with a kind of inward twitch that the heads of the men became more nobly formed in proportion as their eyebrows straightened and their hair approached Chinese black. The proudest of the women were plainly those with facial contours sleek as carved jade, with complexions neither gold nor silver, yet both. These were women, I somehow understood, who had no husbands of their own race, but had mysterious relations with certain leading Chinamen of the town, and their children, even prouder than they, sat beside them even more golden of face, even more reserved of manner, and loaded down with jewels.

"It was in these provinces," I continued, "that Lin-Kon saw men and women chained to what was actually a state auction-block, though defended under a technical name. He saw our fathers sold into hard labor and our mothers into destruction. He had been born on the hardy plains of central China where the people have a rough sort of equality, being all one race. Kneeling before the sacred image of Equality in this very town he swore 'by the Justice of Heaven' that he would some time 'hit the curse of Slavery and hit it hard.'

"And the story will be told to-night by better orators than the one now speaking, how the celestial abolitionists looked upon their humbler brethren and resolved to make them equal with themselves or destroy the reigning dynasty in the attempt, and how, led and mastered and disciplined by the immortal Lin-Kon, they secured through bloody revolution an equal place for us before the Law.

"But I must be brief. I leave these matters to these other gentlemen on the platform. I have been asked to say a few words on the issues of the hour. At the mass-meeting of the celestials of the whole city to celebrate Lin-Kon this afternoon, in the public Square, in the shadow of the statue of Equality, great pains were taken to keep white men and Eurasians off the platform or the committees, though it was a civic and not a social occasion. Naturally, but not wisely, we have been indignant. We have declared it was like playing Hamlet without the melancholy Dane. We have maintained that our voices would not necessarily have defiled their ears, neither should our rejoicings have made them sad. We were going to protest, but better councils prevailed. We can now celebrate here, in our own temple, in our own district of the city. We have privileges sufficient for rejoicing. Our right to political equality is written in the constitution, and as soon as we deserve it we will have it in fact. Already we have the full benefit of the law in many of our rights. Let us forget that we cannot wear swords. We do not need them. At least I can say we need money far more. Our next step is not sword equality but commercial equality. We must soberly and quietly look out for ourselves in business. There are no fatherly Chinese reformers watching over us. Lin-Kon is fifty years dead, and the Abolitionists are under the sod, and all that generation. We must not ask for social equality, nor to have the color-line rubbed out. Our highest dream must be, by patience and dignity, by more care for ethics and ceremony, by a sweeter Christianity to attain to a sort of *spiritual rank* with the conservative, everlasting race that still dominates."

There was a tremendous pandemonium of acclaim. I sat down deeply pleased and thrilled, for my last words had been pretty stiff medicine for the once proud Anglo-Saxon.

VI. The Chinaman Treats Me as an Equal, Though I Am Not.

I was sitting by the Celestial now. By an impreceptible gesture he had called me to his side as I put my manuscript into my pocket. I forgot not his resemblance to the laundryman I seemed to have known millions of years ago, yet it did not interfere with the intensity of my present exultation at his kindness. I knew that he shrunk from me as from a leper, yet his attention was an accolade. He whispered: "Servant, can you

come with me?" I answered: "Honorable sir, I am with you." We threaded the packed aisles, the people giving way before him as before a demi-god. My heart bumped like a fire-engine. My cheeks seemed scalded with the blood in them. I knew that every speaker left behind envied me, that each one had planned a sentence or so that he had expected to roll out with special eloquence and make a hit with that Golden Man. Now I was stealing their audience.

How soft and cool was the night air. Under the dingy street-lamps of the white man's quarter there was a sad and radiant dignity about my companion that put a childish aching and choking in my throat. I said in my heart, as his measured words came to me like balm: "I would be willing to be skinned alive just to be like him. He justifies the ages." Yet he was simple enough in conversation. He said: "I was anxious to hear your Lin-Kon's birthday celebration, and compare it with our own. I have been deeply gratified at the tone of your address."

I was silent. I did not know how to thank him. With just the right deliberation we entered the brilliant celestial streets, as though crossing that invisible line were crossing no line at all. I had an eye for the pageantry, and Lin-Kon's name in golden letters everywhere. The sage by my side was saying: "Servant, I was anxious to hear the rest of your speakers, but am due at the other banquet. I feel sure that the other men on your programme will adopt the same exalted tone that you used in your address."

"Master, they will, they will," I said hastily, and then blushed. "I mean they will not say anything violent or incendiary. They will"—

"I understand what you mean," he said with the greatest kindness. "I am going to proclaim, at our banquet to-night, as the watchword of reconstruction that saying of Lin-Kon: 'The superior man shows malice toward none and charity for all.' In addition I shall read them, if you are willing, the section of your manuscript in which you counsel 'Sweet Christianity.' It is good for both races to know such a word has been given to-night."

I said: "I will feel a terrible shame, master, if you become absurd for my sake." He made a gesture as though my words of self-deprecation were tossed aside. His face glowed with a determination to be just. He came of the oldest and the proudest of the Chinese clans. Aspirations lofty and immemorial had formed his forehead and purged his eyes of cunning and scorn. But I went on: "You cannot make me a hero in your assembly. You will lose face, and more than lose face. You and I will be misunderstood and vilified, now and hereafter. Whatever *we* say on *Lin-Kon's Birthday,* we know a white criminal is made more famous in a day in the gold newspapers, than a white preacher can become by endless talk of 'Sweet Christianity.'"

We paused before the statue of Equality. She was a vast Sphinx-like creature. The animals beneath her claws, supposed to represent Prejudice, and slain Tyranny, were carved like those on the avenue to the Ming Tombs. Her half-shut-eyes held unfathomable thought. Many men who passed by saluted her gravely, so I presumed it was a custom. But my noble friend did more than that. He turned and put both hands on my shoulders, made me look him in the eyes, and shook me by the hand. His inner exultation must have been tremendous to overcome his natural shrinking from my white and ghastly skin. I gave him the manuscript. I regretted it the moment it had left my hand.

VII. I Almost Wake Up, Yet Dream On.

We were at the door of the banqueting hall. We passed through long lines of white lackeys who bent respectful eyes on my companion, and supercillious eyes on me. I began to tremble. Indeed I loved the man for his unworldliness, but I wanted to get my manuscript from him before he absent-mindedly led me into the very presence of the revellers themselves. He was expounding to me his views of the Anglo-Saxon talent for Drama, glossing over the faults of Shakespeare and showing his real native worth. He was talking rather loudly in his generous excitement.

AND NOW HE HAD DONE IT. I WAS PROFANING THE INNER SANCTUARY WHERE NO WHITE MAN DARED GO UNLESS ATTIRED AS A SERVANT. There were the dazzling revellers. I had a confused picture of an enormous feast, many men drunk. And all those men at those long tables turned from their god-like nectar-drinking to stare at us. I could not but note that my companion was the most majestic presence there. But they scarcely saw him. They gazed at me as

though they would never take their eyes away. I was the cynosure of a thousand reproving and astonished glances. They were as fascinated as they would have been had a giant jungle elephant suddenly risen from the earth. And just as they could not take their eyes away, so I could not help gazing at the endless phosphorescent crystals on the sword-hilts of these gentlemen. For every one was armed with that death-dealing electrical blade that only the pure Chinese are permitted to carry.

I seemed to be waking up. I struggled to cry out. I resolved to take any means possible to wake myself completely and irrevocably—as one often does in the midst of a nightmare. I felt, in the foolish logic of nightmares, that if I could get my manuscript I could break the spell. I took it hastily from the hands of my companion as he was bidding me farewell. Instantly it changed to my own bundle of laundry. I said to myself: "I am awake at last."

But instead, I faced the most terrible part of my dream. The face of my dear friend, that philosophic spirit, that guide through darkness, underwent a complete degradation. It shrivelled like a leaf in a fire, it became petty and full of hate. Uttering inarticulate cries he struggled with me for the bundle, and fell on one knee. He was thoroughly angry because he had fallen, and because his robe of honor was flecked with dust. I still had the victory.

"Would you put me into contempt, robber?" he breathed. "You shall be punished." Then, turning, in a voice that brought the whole company to their feet with grave and sobered concern, and finally set their swords whirring in the air, he cried: "This is a robber, an insulter and an incendiary. He has just been addressing a mob of his people. He has said: 'The White Race or the Chinese must perish. The whole white quarter will be armed in an hour.'"

As he spoke, every face in that company shrivelled to the pettiness and fury of his own. "Burn him alive!" they shouted. "Burn him alive!"

. . . . . .

I was fleeing through those time-worn splendid streets with the speed which we can only accomplish in dreams. I had the wild hope that I could reach my own people and warn them that the mob was coming. It seemed to me I could hear the whole yellow race roaring just behind. I reached our assembly hall. The man on the platform was at the climax of his oration "Lin-Kon has often been compared to Confucius." . . . But even now blood was flowing. My Chinese friend who had once been so lofty and so kind was shouldering up the aisle laying right and left with his fearful magic sword. Immediately behind him came a company of the banqueters, cutting and thrusting like mad. The leader was on the platform in a flash. He struck the miserable speaker on the mouth with the flat of his hand, and then beheaded him.

The swordsmen appeared to grow impossibly emaciated and tall, yet with broad, square shoulders. They leaned over the audience like reapers. They mowed down my wailing people like weeds.

I turned. I wrenched desperately at the rings in those iron doors by which, early in the evening, I came to this place. Now I was in the yellow fog once more, crawling on the iron-floored passageway. I felt if I could get to the other end I could awake. My feet and hands were like magnets, clinging to the floor.

VIII. The White Race Still Supreme.

"Well, well, you brought him to, doctor. I thought that broom had finished him." . . . I was back in the twentieth century, in the laundry-shop. I was on the counter by the window. Friends in festive attire were flocking round me, good fellows all, the blooded youth of the town. I said to myself: "I am awake at last."

Three or four policemen held the door. Outside the mob howled and peered. Across the street dangled four men, hanged by the neck till they were dead. An officer pointed to the nearest.

"That's your Chinaman," he said.

"Who hung him?"

"The mob."

"Who is the next man?"

"That is a Japanese."

"Who is the next?"

"That is just a Greek."

"What did *he* do?"

The Irishman laughed. "I dunno," he said, "these foreigners have to keep out of the way, I suppose." Then by way of information he added: "The Greeks are an awful ignorant people."

"Who is the fourth man?"

"Oh, that's just a nigger."

"Why did they hang him?"

"Why, I suppose they did not want to burn him alive on Lincoln's Birthday."

"But *why* did they hang him? What did he do?"

"I dunno. I guess he was too free with his lip. The best nigger on earth is not as good as the worst white man. Niggers are all alike. There was a Negro in Indiana the other day." . . . And he told the usual story.

"Yes," agreed a Southerner. "The best nigger is not as good as the worst white man. But we don't lynch 'em in our corner of Virginia unless we know they're guilty. And, squinting up his eyes at the mob: "We don't leave the dirty work to the poor white trash."

I found myself able to stand and receive the congratulations of the company. "Now wash the blood off your head and hands, old man," continued the Southerner, "and we will go home with you and get you ready for the banquet yet."

Sure enough there was my laundry bundle on the table. I opened it. The shirt was not soiled with blood where it would show. We managed to dodge the crowd by using the side door. In my room I made a quick change. We were only fifty minutes late. The banquet had gone on with none of the other guests knowing what was happening outside.

The Southerner gracefully ended the evening by his speech on Lincoln as an example of the survival of the fittest, accompanied by a eulogy of Darwin. Like the rest of the speakers, he did not touch on the race question or the question of equality at all. But he had everything commendable to say of Lincoln, the self-made railsplitter and backwoodsman, the perfect pioneer type.

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TWO BOOKS

"In Black and White: An interpretation of Southern Life." By L. H. Hammond. F. H. Revel Co., N. Y., 1914. 244 pages.

MRS. HAMMOND has written an unusual book. It is the attempt of a southern white woman to apply the modern philanthropic attitude to the race relations of the South. All this is new. Usually the southern white woman is dumb and "pretty." When she has applied her intelligence to the race problem it has been to utter the most reactionary thoughts. It has been quite the fashion, too, to consider the southern race problem as so exceptional as to have practically nothing in common with problems of labor and uplift elsewhere. "You know we have no working class in the South," said one white girl student, innocently.

Mrs. Hammond speaks from curious vantage ground. Her husband is the southern white president of a colored school—an exceptional position and very trying. It was reported that when his acceptance of this position was announced, a large part of his fashionable Nashville audience arose and left the church.

Mrs. Hammond herself was the daughter of liberal parents, slaveholders, but not believers in slavery. She grew up with broad sympathies and saw the best side of slavery. One of the few debatable points in her book is the insistance that "Thousands of slaveowners, like my own parents, thought slavery wrong, and confidently expected the time, not far distant, when the states would themselves abolish it. The South did not fight for slavery."

The book is composed of eight chapters. The first is a passionate call to the South for a humanitarian outlook:

"Are we the only folk on earth responsible for a 'submerged tenth?' But if the burden is not peculiar? If it is our part of a world-wide task? If everywhere men living under such conditions as do the majority of our Negroes are reacted upon by their environment just as the Negroes are? If we have mistakenly counted our poverty line and our color line as one?"

She insists on the essential humanity of all races:

"Skins differ in color, heads are shaped differently; one man's mind runs ahead of his sympathies, perhaps, and another man's mind may creep while his emotional nature runs rampant. But under all outward differences their fundamental humanity is as much the same as is the earth under the mountain and the hill."

She says of "race pride":

"Life does not develop towards uniform-

ity, but towards richness of variety in a unity of beauty and service. Unless the Race of Man contradicts all known laws of life it will develop in the same way; and whether white, or yellow, or black, they who guard their own racial integrity, in a spirit of brotherhood free from all other racial scorn, will most truly serve the Race to which all belong."

Other chapters take up specific evils: the injustice of southern courts and industrial relations, and the shame of the "Jim-Crow" car. Her husband tells her of his travel with a colored colleague. The white man was exhausted even with sleeping cars, dining rooms, and decent day coaches, but the colored man!

"'How Gilbert stands it, physically or religiously, I cannot see,' he said. 'He goes half the time without lying down to sleep. If I were not with him, to dash into some white restaurant and buy him a cup of coffee and something to eat, he would often go hungry.'"

The author particularly emphasizes the need of better housing and surroundings for Negroes and she slaps Mr. Washington's counsels of contentment with a ghetto full in the face with this:

"When by their own efforts a few Negroes secure a respectable neighborhood, families of the better class building up a little community of their own, they are peculiarly liable to have saloons and houses of ill-fame thrust upon them by a low class of whites whom the upper classes do not restrain. The Negro owner of a city home, whatever his education or business success, whatever the sum invested in his property, cannot be sure, from month to month, of retaining for his family surroundings compatible with moral health and safety."

She goes on to say:

"'If you white people could only understand,' a Negro woman said to me not long ago, her face fired with feeling. 'We don't want our homes where we're not wanted. But we want to be decent, too. And it's the same all over the country—anything will do for a "nigger." You think we're all alike, and you don't care what happens to us just as we're out of your sight. My husband and I were living in Denver; and we had money to pay for a comfortable house. But there wasn't a place for rent to Negroes that a self-respecting Negro would have. And how will my people ever learn to be decent if they must live in the white people's vice district?'"

"We have no right to treat people like that. In one large southern city, with high taxes and a big revenue and an expensive health department, a white friend of mine counted one morning twelve dead cats and dogs, in various stages of decomposition, in one short Negro alley. It was not an uncommon sight, except that the corpses were rather numerous. The outhouses are vile beyond description, a menace not merely to the Negroes but to the entire community. Yet if a Negro tries to buy a home in a healthful part of town we think his one motive is to thrust himself upon us, socially, just as far as he dares."

She touches the care of children and the awful canker of southern criminal methods. She calls for service and co-operation between white and black in social uplift work. She asks white and colored women to stand together in mutual defense and finally she visions the Great Adventure of those "who walk in love."

It is a fine book. It spells "Negro" with a capital:

"In obedience to the rule which requires all race-names to begin with a capital letter, e. g., Indian, Teuton, Zulu, Maori, Anglo-Saxon, Filipino, etc., etc."

The book has, of course, its little faults—a tendency to emphasize philanthropy rather than self-expression, and evident limited knowledge of the better classes of colored folk; but then these detract but little from an author whose earnestness and sincerity and human breadth stands out splendidly.

"Industrial Conditions Among Negroes in St. Louis." By W. A. Crossland. (Washington University Studies in Social Economics, Vol. I, No. 1.) 75 cents.

Mr. Crossland's study of St. Louis' colored people, which inaugurates a series of social studies, is very well done. It is concise, readable, and the author knows his subject. We can best give an idea of the work by quoting his more important findings.

"There are five colored districts, two of them located in the very heart of the city. Housing conditions are bad, over-crowding is common, but to no greater extent than exists in districts peopled by other races living on the same economic plane. Two of the residence districts are very desirable, both as to their location and the character

of the dwellings. The Negro wage-earning population is composed of 17,348 males and 7,758 females, 10 years of age and over. An interesting feature of the population was the few wage-earners from 10 to 16 years of age, due to the exclusion of Negro boys and girls from factory work.

"Over 226 different occupations were found in which Negroes were engaged. The occupations naturally fall into the following groups: Professional, Business, Clerical, Personal Service, Artisan, Factory, Common Labor, Boys and Women. Another division of groups may be made by taking the first three of those who earn their bread by mental toil, and the remaining six groups as those who live by manual toil. Nine-tenths of all the wage-earners are found within the last four groups. If the artisan group is included, the percentage rises to 96. Here is where the great mass of Negro wage-earners are to be found, engaging in unskilled occupations, none of which, with the exception of the factory group, offer any great possibility of advancement. The great problem in cities is to better the economic condition of this unskilled nine-tenths. Barely four per cent. of Negro workers earn their living by mental toil. An encouraging shifting of Negro wage-earners from group to group was detected. The factory and common labor groups have grown at the expense of the personal service group, which includes the least desirable occupations of all. Still personal service claims 37 per cent., considerably over one-third of the total number of wage earners. The percentages for the other groups are: Factory, 20.3; common labor, 29.1; boys, 6.2; artisan, 3.0; clerical, 1.7; business, 1.8; professional, 0.5. The greatest chance to advance is to be found in the factory and artisan groups.

"Wage statistics showed that the average weekly wage for different groups were: Professional, $29.76; business, $16.50; clerical, $19.26; artisan, $16.45; personal service, $10.86; factory, $13.76; common labor, $13.86; boys, $5.34; women, $5.88. Over three-fourths of the colored male workers receive an average weekly wage under $15.00; one-half of them average under $12.00. An estimate based on all available data showed that the total yearly earnings of St. Louis' colored wage earners totaled approximately $12,000,000, and certainly much in excess of eleven million. Of this amount two and one-tenth millions were contributed by the women; over nine-tenths of this income is earned and expended by the unskilled Negro laborers, who live on a low economic plane. A noteworthy fact is the ability of colored men to vary their occupations to suit conditions. Scanty data from the State Free Employment Bureau gave the Negro a good work record. There are very limited means open to the Negro for securing employment through the labor agencies. The unskilled Negro problem is only a part of that greater city problem, namely, the bettering of the industrial conditions of the poor.

"The professional, business and clerical workers were considered together as they earn their livelihood by mental toil. The first group are the best paid members of the colored race. Most of them are well prepared in their chosen fields and compare favorably with professional workers among the whites.

"The business group has greater possibilities for growth. The large majority of business enterprises have sprung up within the last ten years. Approximately a quarter of a million dollars is invested in St. Louis' colored enterprises, and this capital is distributed through many fields and not massed in a few lines of business. Entrepreneurs started with small capital and within a comparatively short time have built up their business to respectable proportions. The estimated yearly sales are in excess of $1,000,000, or about eight or nine per cent. of the estimated annual earnings of the colored people of St. Louis. Indications show that business growth will be more rapid in the future than in the past.

"The lowest paid and least desirable group is composed of the personal service workers. Aside from the Pullman and hotel service the workers are engaged in menial, disagreeable tasks. The group is declining, probably losing its members to the factory and common labor groups. There is practically no chance for advancement in any occupation of the group.

"The most skillful and well paid of all the manual laborers are the artisan workers. They are composed mainly of building laborers and chauffeurs. The number in the group could be increased if colored labor were more largely utilized through the agency of an employment bureau, similar to the one in operation in Kansas City. Addi-

tions to the group are few because of the hostility of white labor unions."

The excellent work of Dr. S. C. Fuller, the pathologist of the Westboro Insane Asylum, Massachusetts, is further shown by his latest pamphlet on "Amyloid Degeneration of the Brain," reprinted from the *American Journal of Insanity* for April, 1914. Dr. Fuller's standing as a scientist is equal to that of Dr. C. H. Turner of St. Louis, and yet J. McKeen Cattell says in Science (Vol. 39, No. 1004, P. 5), "There is not a single mulatto who has done creditable scientific work."

Of course, Mr. Cattell did not know, etc., etc. But it was his business to know.

THE BURDEN

South Carolina, Oct. 7, 1914.

Dear Mr. Editor:

In addressing this letter to you I am endeavoring to find a friend who is willing to aid a worthy one in need. I do not feel that this letter will interest you very much, as, no doubt, you have already received many such letters.

But I realize that there is always a possibility of an honest effort being crowned with success. Hence, my determination to continue. I am not asking alms. I am simply seeking aid to carry me over this crisis, which you will better understand when I explain further on. The situation is this: I am sole owner of 110 acres of good farming land in Cokesburg Township, Greenwood County, this State, 50 acres of which I bought three years ago. I have made improvements on the place to the amount of several hundred dollars, including the drilling of an artisian well, building fences, barn and dwelling house, besides live stock and farming implements. I have been compeled to borrow money to do this. And the last three years have been very unfavorable on account of droughts. Now we can get only 7 cents per pound for cotton, which this year cost me 9 cents to make, not counting my own time. Our notes will be due soon and unless we can get aid from somewhere, will be compelled to give our cotton away for 7 cents, though it would little more than pay the interest. I want to give some one who will give me a chance to pay him, a mortgage on all of my belongings for sufficient money to pay off my indebtedness. Can you point me to such a one? Or, can you point me to one or many who will buy our 15 bales of cotton at 10 cents per pound? If you can, or if you cannot, you will confer a great favor on me to even just write a letter of encouragement in answer to this.

This is not intended for publication, but should you desire to do so, please withhold my name and oblige,

Yours sincerely,

P. S.—The buy-a-bale movement that is advertised so extensively, does not reach we colored people at all. We do not and need not expect any help from that source. Whatever happens, I will be glad to write you more in detail if you so desire.

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